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MILLARD'S
REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

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OF THE FAR EAST

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GREATEST POSSIBLE ATTENTION is being given by the Chinese government and the people to the forthcoming conference in Tokyo to consider the Japanese policy in China. The relationship between these two countries has been so disastrous that the time has arrived to straighten it out. As the future Japanese policy in China will depend greatly upon the renewal or the termination of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, it may be presumed that the conference will necessarily have to formulate two diametrically opposite policies for the Tokyo government. If the Alliance is renewed in July, Japan's policy in this country will be a very aggressive one. She will press China for the immediate meeting of her financial obligations to Japanese bankers and may back her demands with a threat of force. In Manchuria and Shantung Japan will proceed to strengthen her position and acquire more concessions by hook or crook regardless of the feelings of the Chinese. There will be further grave developments of the Hungchun affair, and Tokyo will become less compromising on the question of Shantung. In short, Japan will resort to the same tactics in dealing with the Chinese as she used with the Koreans prior to the annexation of their country. She will defy all the Powers which have interests in China and will move heaven and earth to establish her supremacy in the nation. In the event of meeting opposition to the carrying out of her imperialistic policy, she can always count upon Great Britain, her ally, for assistance. Upon the attitude of the British government towards the Alliance hangs the fate of China and her four hundred million people. The editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, a British daily paper in Tientsin, holds the same view. "There will be no more ultimatums or demands," he said, "before July 13, 1921 (the date when the Alliance has to be either renewed or terminated), and the extent to which Japan will be able to pursue an independent policy after that date will depend upon the form of the new Anglo-Japanese

Treaty, if it should finally be decided that the pact is to be renewed. Unless the British government is false to the principles to which it has repeatedly proclaimed its adherence, it will profit by its past experience to refuse to associate itself in anyway with the coercion of China in the interests of Japan."

THE outstanding questions between China and Japan, which will come up for discussion at the impending Tokyo conference, and two different ways for the solution of which will be recommended by the conference upon its termination, concern the Japanese loans to China, the general policy of Japan towards China, the situation in Manchuria, especially in Hungchun, the Chinese Eastern Railway, Shantung, the Boxer Indemnity, and similar Chinese-Japanese affairs. On the question of the loans to China, Mr. T. Obata, Japanese Minister to China, who left Peking on May 8th for Tokyo to attend the conference, had this to say in an interview with pressmen in Peking and Tientsin: "Of the loans concluded during the Terauchi regime, those whose term of redemption has expired involve the sum of Yen 150,000,000. They were no doubt made in good faith, but the capitalists who accommodated China with such a vast sum, without first obtaining some substantial security against their redemption, cannot be said to be wholly blameless. To attempt to recover the money now, when China is in sore straits, is something that must be avoided, from the general principle of the co-existence of China and Japan." It is as yet difficult to say whether Mr. Obata's views as expressed in the foregoing are sincere, and if sincere, whether these views will be shared by his colleagues at the forthcoming conference, and if the views were endorsed by his colleagues, whether the Japanese bankers would be satisfied with them. However, it is certain that the Japanese policy with regard to the loan question will not be very harsh if the Alliance is not renewed, because without British support, Japan has to befriend China, realizing that she has much to gain from Chinese friendship for her. The other questions would be solved in a similarly friendly way once the Alliance is terminated. This view is generally held by the Chinese, who are interested in the Tokyo conference, but who are even more interested in the discussion now proceeding in London as to whether or not the Anglo-Japanese Treaty is to be renewed, and if it is decided to renew it, what form it take. If students of Oriental affairs desire to know the future of China and the future of Chinese-Japanese relationships, all that they have to do is to concentrate their attention in the next three months upon the question of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

THREE RAILWAY TRAFFIC conferences of national importance were held under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications in Peking during the first part of May. They were attended by the engineers-in-chief, traffic managers, accountants and other staff members of the different Chinese government railways, both Chinese and foreign, who after two weeks of deliberation and discussion were able to agree to further improvements of the systems of train operation and the handling of railway traffic. This series of conferences, namely, the Third General Traffic Conference, the Nineth Domestic Conference and the Second Train Operating Conference, according to the first decision of the Ministry, were to be held at Shanghai, and subsequently their meeting place was shifted to Hangchow. Two weeks before their commencement, the Ministry decided to hold them in Peking, fearing that the absence of so many railway men from North China might inconvenience the travelling public. Yeh Kung-cho, the then Minister of Communications, has been mainly responsible for the organization of all of these conferences. Seven years ago, he recognized the need of the adoption of the Western system of railway through traffic and ordered the formation of the Domestic Through Traffic Conference in 1914. Since then, this new institution has been giving much service to the public in the way of through shipment of goods and in the issue of through tickets to passengers and the interchange of rolling stock. Needless to say the public is appreciative of the services thus rendered, and its appreciation can be seen in the increase of through traffic earnings. In 1915 there were 144,837 passengers using the government lines resulting in a revenue of $1,085,000, and five years later, the number of through passengers was increased to 194,759, and the revenue was increased to $2,364,000. Thus there was an increase of 50,000 passengers and $1,270,000 in revenue in five years. The revenue from the through shipment of goods was increased during the period in equal proportion. In 1920, $4,847,000 was realized from the through traffic arrangement, and it was four and one-half times the revenue received in 1915. The public generally agrees with ex-Minister Yeh that the increase in the volume of through traffic business would have been more rapid had various lines been less subject to frequent interruptions of traffic.

THE Train Operating Conference was also organized by Mr. Yeh. It concerns itself with the standardization of railway signals and other matters in connection with the safety of train operations. Its object is to bring all the government railways under one unified set of rules and regulations, which will minimize the danger to which the travelling public is exposed, and to increase the efficiency of the railway service. This object is a worthy one in view of the diver-

sity of railway systems in existence in China, a condition that is retarding the general development seriously. In the speech of welcome given before the members of the Second Train Operating Conference, ex-Minister Yeh pointed out that unless the independence of action on the part of various lines which constitute the system of the Chinese Government Railways was changed into coordination and cooperation, the scope of assistance which the railways can give in the increase of the prosperity of the country will be very limited. That this is the best time to bring the different lines under one system so far as train operation is concerned there is no question. In the first place, the various systems which the different lines have been using regardless of the systems used on the neighboring lines, as ex-Minister Yeh pointed out, have not yet been crystalized, and it will not be difficult to alter or coordinate them. Second, the kilometrage of the Chinese national railways is still small, and, in view of this, the unification of the systems can be effected without much difficulty and cost. Third, the volume of interline traffic is not so great as to jeopardize traffic workings to a serious extent by the gradual elimination of obsolete and useless practices. "In short," ex-Minister Yeh said in concluding his interesting speech, "this is the best time to tackle this urgent problem."

WHILE all efforts are being made to make travelling in China as convenient as possible, extremely little, it appears, has been done by the Chinese communication authorities in the direction of the opening up of the Trans-Siberian route. The conditions in Russia might have been one of the reasons for their inactivity in this connection, but it is plain that the Chinese authorities are in an excellent position to discuss with Soviet Russia and the Far Eastern Republic the question of the resumption of international railway through traffic on account of the friendly feelings existing between them, while it would be impossible for the Japanese authorities to take the initiative in the matter in view of their unpopularity in Russia. If the Far Eastern Republic and Soviet Russia are properly approached on the matter, they would not hesitate to accept an arrangement which need not involve China's recognition of their international status, whereby the journey to Europe may be shortened by a fortnight or more. The reopening of the Trans-Siberian route will be worth more than the several million dollars of propaganda work which they are now financing in their attempt to overcome the world's unfavorable attitude towards the new governments in Russia. Horrible tales about what has been going on in that great country will automatically cease when it is possible to go to Europe through Russia by rail. To reopen the Trans-Siberian railway, furthermore, is not difficult. The railway, according to A. Hodoroff, Far Eastern representative of the Dalta News Agency, in fact already has been reopened to traffic, and it is now possible to go from Peking to Moscow, via Irkutsk in about fifteen days by ordinary trains. If express trains could run the time required to go to Moscow would be considerably reduced. Mr. Hodoroff adds that while it is not possible to obtain meals in a luncheon car, the facility with which they can be obtained at the various stations renders travelling less difficult. "The right of way," he continued in a press interview, "was badly damaged in the course of the revolution, but this had all been repaired and the trade which the Far Eastern Republic requires would bring with it the rolling stock necessary to rehabilitate the railways along former lines. Even as matters stand it is possible to travel right through to Europe, and there are people in Shanghai who have had their passports vised for that purpose and will be able to carry out their intentions with moderate ease." Here is an opportunity for the Chinese Ministry of Communications to do something for the travelling public by having the Trans-Siberian railway, which is in a condition to resume operations, reopened by negotiations with the Far Eastern Republic and Soviet Russia, and by having the Trans-Siberian mail service opened at an early date.

Chinese Views on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

STRENUOUS efforts, it appears, are being made by the British government to keep back from the public any information unfavorable to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in the coming July. This observation is confirmed by a *Reuter* message under date of May 2nd from London, which stated: "Mr. Harmsworth, in the course of further questions in the House of Commons by Commander Bellairs regarding China and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, stated that the Chinese government did not desire the publication of its representations on the matter."

The government in Peking, it is learned from the highest Chinese official circles, has seen no reason why its representations, moderate in tone and friendly in spirit, could not be given out for publication in the press. As a result of the attempt to withhold them from the knowledge of the public, the representations from Peking on the Alliance, which were not significant at the beginning, have acquired, importance. As they are by no means a secret

diplomatic document, a complete translation of them is here published for the first time to satisfy the curiosity which has been considerably heightened by Mr. Harmsworth's statement of those who are anxious to know their contents:

"Reports have been in circulation regarding the proposed renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, expiration of which will be due July 13, 1921. These reports aver that in view of the stipulation of the Treaty which obligates the Contracting Parties to confer together one year before its expiration in case that its renewal is mutually desired, pourparlers are being held in Downing Street between the respective diplomatic representatives and that in the event of its renewal the revision of the Treaty is intended.

"The whole question of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance vitally affects the destiny of the Far East in general and of China in particular. The Chinese people view the proposed renewal of the Alliance with deep concern and strong misgivings. According to international usage, when two friendly nations treat only interests that are strictly within the rights of the Contracting Parties can properly form the subject of a treaty of alliance. Out of the European War has been developed the doctrine of the equality of nations. The Treaty of Alliance in question contains reference to China and her integrity. Such reference without China's actual participation will seriously impair her integrity and the dignity and good name of her people. Both the Chinese government and the people therefore wish to make known at this juncture that in the event of similar reference in the renewed treaty, further forbearance on their part cannot be expected."

What has given the government in Peking a right to address such representations to the British government is Section B., of the Preamble of the Alliance, an important element in the text of both of the 1905 and 1911 agreements, which treats of matters affecting China's international standing and relations. It has been pointed out in Chinese official circles that while the international arrangements of other Powers does not in the ordinary course of events concern others than the high contracting parties, the treatment of China merely as a territorial entity in the written text of any such agreements is an unfriendly act.

A dozen reasons for Chinese opposition to the renewal of the Alliance have been gleaned from a score of leading Chinese whom the writer has interviewed. Throughout this series of conversations he has noticed a deep resentment to the Japanese-British arrangement concerning China without China's knowledge or consent. A brief consideration of these reasons may not be lacking in interest in view of the international importance which the question of the Alliance has assumed.

The Chinese people are opposed to the Alliance first because it is an alliance with Japan, a country which has served upon China the Twenty-one Demands and has been aggressive in its policy ever since the termination of the Russo-Japanese War. Suppose that there had been an Anglo-German alliance before the war. France would have opposed it because it was an alliance with Germany, an aggressive nation at that time.

Second, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance encourages rather than checks Japan's territorial ambitions. With the Alliance in full operation, Japan closed the trade door in Manchuria, has endeavored to extend her political influence into Shantung and Mongolia, has succeeded in expelling from Tsingtao and Fukien British and other merchants, and has openly encroached upon Chinese territorial rights.

Third, the Alliance has been made solely for the protection of the special interests of the two contracting parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India. The provision in Section B of the Preamble for the preservation of China's independence and territorial integrity, and of the common interests of all Powers and the principle of equal commercial and industrial opportunities in China has been offset by the stipulation in Section C with regard to the defence of their special interests in Asia. As special interests are opposite to equal trade opportunities and China's territorial integrity, Section B of the Preamble serves merely as a camougflage. That is why Great Britain was obliged to accord tacit recognition to the annexation of Korea by Japan, to withdraw support from the Sinminfu-Fakuman Railway, and to refrain from backing the Chinchow—Aigun Railway and the Knox neutralization proposition.

Fourth, the renewal of the Alliance will be inconsistent with the attitude of the British government which of late has been against the continuation in China of spheres of influence and spheres of interests. Prior to the final organization of the International Banking Consortium, the British Foreign Office made a vigorous protest—even more vigorous than the American protest—against the Japanese claim of a special right in Manchuria and Mongolia. In its memorandum on the question, it repeatedly asserted that the fundamental principle of the Consortium was to "eliminate special claims in particular spheres of interest and to throw open the whole of China without reserve to the combined activites of an International Consortium." The policy outlined seems to be an advanced step towards the open door, but it does not accord with the proposed renewal of the Treaty.

Fifth, it is feared that in the new treaty Japan's claim for special rights in Manchuria, Mongolia

and possibly Shantung may be recognized by Great Britain either openly or by such an implied term as "the maintenance of the special rights of the Contracting Parties in Asia. The Japanese are insistent upon the recognition by the Powers of their Manchurian and Mongolian claims, which claims the statement of the Tokyo Foreign Office of April 1st attempted to justify. It seems a certainty that Japan will refuse to renew the Alliance if her wish in this matter is not granted.

In view of the facts that are beneath the frame-work of what appears to be a self-denying ordinance, vital and far-reaching changes, states one leading Chinese, have acquired the sanction of the high contracting parties, and the Chinese opinion naturally is distrustful of what is going on in London. An analysis of the three successive alliance instruments, he adds, will show that the original instrument of 1902 was radically different from the 1905 agreement in that the independence of Korea was specifically guarranted in the first, that the second agreement of 1905 included India for the first time within its scope, relegated Korea to a subordinate position and clearly earmarked that country for annexation, and that the third agreement of 1911 introduced into the Preamble the definite statement "having in view the important changes which have taken place in the situation, etc.," and then dropped all reference in the numbered articles to either Korea or the Indian frontier, because acts to which Russia's assent had been obtained had made mutual pledges regarding these matters superfluous. There is no telling, concludes the leading Chinese who has given the foregoing analysis of the alliance instruments, that in the renewed treaty Manchuria and Mongolia will now be recognized as coming under Japan's sphere of influence as the first step towards their annexation.

Sixth, if the alliance is renewed and if Japan's Manchurian and Mongolian claims are admitted, the policy of spheres of influence and spheres of interests will be revived and the revival of that policy will lead to China's partitioning and the international struggle for shares of her territory resulting in a world-wide war, more disastrous to mankind than the terrible European conflagration which had just been concluded.

Seventh, for Great Britain, who is fully aware of Japan's aggressive activities in China, to continue the Alliance will make Japan a dictator in Chinese affairs, and in affairs between China and the Powers. Such a situation would be detrimental to all the nations having commencial relationships with China, as it would seriously affect the trade of their nationals in this country. At the same time it would be a curse to China and her people. It would finally result in making China a vassal state of Japan.

Eighth, the renewal of the Alliance may lead to a Japanese-American war from which China is to suffer gravely. An alliance must have an actual or potential enemy. Otherwise there would be no necessity to have it. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance was made in 1902 against Russia and Germany. Great Britain wanted Japanese assistance in the event of Russian invasion into India and entrusted to Japan the safety of her interests in Asia so that she could concentrate her navy on the North Sea to watch Germany. Japan desired British assistance in the case that Russia should invade Korea or descend upon China before she had strengthened her hold. The danger of Russia and Germany to both countries has now gone. Who is the actual or potential enemy against whom the Alliance is to be renewed?

That enemy cannot be China, because she is too weak. Then it must be America. The renewal of the Alliance, in other words, would mean that in the future the British policy would be associated more closely with Japan and less so with the United States of America. The view is prevalent that following the renewal of the treaty, Japan will adopt a more antagonistic policy towards America. If she can get what she wants, no development of international significance will result; otherwise a serious situation may arise.

What Japan is trying to get from the Alliance, in the belief of some observing Chinese, is an assurance of Great Britain's neutrality in the event of war between Japan and America. If Japan has to deal with America alone, she has more chance for success, and at least, less chance for defeat. Against the operation of the combined fleets of England and America with the British colonies in the Far East to be used as coaling stations, there is not the slightest hope for Japan to emerge victorious.

China, states another thinking Chinese, is opposed to any measure which will weaken America. America has hitherto been a champion of China's cause. She will not be in a position to assist China when she is confronted with an alliance between Great Britain and Japan. Consequently the Chinese interests will be seriously affected, and the foreign interests including the British interests in China could hardly fare better.

Ninth, a new alliance treaty reveals the Japanese and British distrust of the League of Nations. There are a number of provisions in the League Covenent such as that of regional understandings of which China disapproves, but in spite of them, the League is welcomed as a forerunner of the coming of an era when might will not make right. If the League is an effective instrument, Great Britain and Japan will not renew the Alliance. If they renew it, it means that the League is a farce.

Furthermore, it means that the two contracting parties have some special objects in view with regard to an international policy which cannot be shared by other members of the League and are inconsistent with the general principles of the Covenant, or, to be more specific, there are some special aims on the part of Great Britian and Japan with regard to China which cannot be shared by member nations and are inconsistent with the League principle.

—What can such an object be which is inconsistent with the League principle? It cannot be the recognition of the territorial integrity and independence of China which is already provided in Article 10 of the Covenant in these words: "The members of League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of the members of the League." It cannot be the open door policy which is provided in item E of Article 23 of the Covenant: The members of the League "will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of League." What then is the object which is neither in respect of the territorial integrity of China nor of the open door policy? It must then be the reverse of the same.

Suppose that the Alliance is not renewed. What will happen? Great Britain will be regarded as a sincere friend of China. China's respect for her will be equal to that for America. British capital will be equally welcomed as American capital. Although Great Britain has not been suspected of territorial ambitions toward China, her claim of a sphere of influence in the Yangtse Valley and her activities in Tibet have not been forgotten. She is, therefore, not regarded as without imperialistic ambitions in China, which is entirely absent in the American policy. The discontinuation of the Alliance will convince the Chinese that all these suspicions are not well founded. Some may argue that Japan will have a free hand in China upon the termination of the Alliance. This argument does not hold water. With the combination of the influence of Great Britain and America, Japan would not dare to do anything freely in China.

What protection have the British merchants in this country obtained from the Anglo-Japanese Alliance? What they have obtained is a differential treatment detrimental to British trade in South Manchuria and Shantung, the violation of their trade marks in the Chinese markets and the Japanese attempt to exclude from commercial and industrial activities in China Britons as well as other nationals by demanding various kinds of monopolies from the Chinese government such as mining, telegraph, telephone, forestry, and the like. Japan is even trying as an ally to arouse resentment at British influence in Asia, and British rule in India. The Pan-Asiatic Society organized by Japan with its headquarters in Mukden and branches in Dairen, Calcutta, Constantinople and Persia, which has been directing the anti-British propaganda, is an instrument through which this policy is being carried out. Is it worth while for Great Britain to renew the Alliance under such circumstances? If the question is answered in the affirmative, China has to be prepared—for the worst.

Peking, May 14, 1921.

"Back to American Normalcy"

This term "normalcy" is a much used expression in America these days and it is probably more used in Washington than anywhere else in the United States. President Harding used the term in his inaugural address on March 4, and has used it frequently since. Mrs. Harding used it on inaugural day at about three o'clock in the afternoon when she became officially the first lady of the land and the new hostess at the White House. The first thing she did was to dismiss the police guards at the large iron gates guarding the White House grounds. The gates were at once opened and the crowds of tourists, who always construe democracy as the right to walk all over the President's front yard, immediately flocked in and made themselves at home. The physical illness of the previous president together with his natural exclusiveness had combined in the last few years to give the White House or official residence of the Chief Executive a certain exclusiveness which Americans hate to the very marrow of their bones. Right now, President Harding is the easiest man to see in the national capital. I recently heard a prominent politician from Kansas City exclaim with considerable feeling that he had spent three days waiting for an interview with an under secretary in the State Department and only fifteen minutes in waiting for an interview with the President of the United States. President Harding is really over doing the democracy business for his own good because of the strain of endless conversations and hand shakings with everybody high and low who cares to walk into the White House. He apparently enjoys it, and is determined to prove that the Chief Executive is also the meek and lowly servant of all of the American people. However, back to this condition of "normalcy."

Normalcy, of course, on the face of it means a return to normal conditions—a return to the good-old-days of before the war. The days when we were not worried about such things as mandates, leagues of nations, reparations, self determination—and Irish freedom. In business, "normalcy" means a return to prewar conditions especially along the lines of prices of commodities and wages. It means deflation, a painful process that has been going on here for many long dreary months and the end is not yet. A glance at the quotations of the New York stock market in any

newspaper will show that "normalcy" is prevailing there with a vengeance. The opportunities for an investor in America are greater now than for many a day, or month or year. When such sterling industries as the railroads, and the great packing industries have to pay from 8 to 10 percent to attract new capital, then you have some idea of what "normalcy" means to American business.

But it is "normalcy" in another sphere with which we are chiefly interested in this discussion. From the standpoint of national politics and national psychology the American pendulum has swung to the far extreme from the condition of altruism and idealism that prevailed in this country during and immediately following the war. The Americans have always been known as idealists, as people who think with their hearts. During and immediately following the war this was true to an exaggerated degree. In the mass, the American people are still idealists, but they are now doing more thinking with their heads than with their hearts. To prove that America is still idealistic, I can find no better example that the present response to the China relief funds which are being raised all over the country. Although I do not have the exact figures somewhere between six and ten million dollars have already been sent out to China for the relief of China's famine stricken people and it is altogether possible that the amount may be raised to twenty millions of gold dollars by June 1 when the fund closes. On the other hand, I question the ability of China to raise even a million dollars on a straight business loan in America at this time. In case the Consortium is called upon for a loan by China in the near future it will be necessary to use much the same appeal to raise the money as it has been necessary to use in appealing for famine funds. In short it will be an sppeal to the heart to "Help China!" rather than the appeal to the pocketbook to invest in a China loan that offers a good rate of interest.

When Messrs. Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Company took President Wilson into camp at Paris and used American idealism and disinterestedness to cloak their old game of secret European intrigue and diplomacy, they made a considerable immediate gain, but they lost something in the esteem of the American people and in the friendship of this nation that I seriously believe will far outweigh the advantages which they gained in the war. America today is a disillusioned country and in swinging away from the idealism that prevailed before, the pendulum has not only swung back to normalcy, but has gone clear back beyond normalcy to a place dangerously near national selfishness. The harm that was done to the world by the schemes and intrigue of the little old men who sat in Paris, will require many a year to rectify. America didn't want anything out of the war, that is, anything material in the way of lands or indemnities; and she doesn't want anything now, but *ye gods* how sick of it all they are now. They fought the war because they wanted to make the world a better place for people to live in. Now they discover that they have not only failed in that, but that their friends and associates in the war were using American idealism to get things for themselves.

"America First!" "Get out of Europe and Stay out!" "No Foreign Entanglements!" "Give us a Merchant Marine and a Fleet second to none!" These are the expressions which you now hear from one end of America to the other. America doesn't want to rule the world nor to plant her flag all over the domains of other men, but by goodness from now on she is going to watch her step and look out for her own interests. "Dollar Diplomacy," and, "Give us a Strong Foreign Policy!" These are the things you now hear in the United States and you hear it from the Great Lakes to the Gulf and from Boston to Portland, Oregon.

It hasn't been many years in America since the mention of big business was certain to raise opposition almost everywhere. To admit a connection with such institutions as Standard Oil, the Tobacco Trust, Steel or the Packers, was something to be whispered and apologized for. Politicians rose to fame and public office through campaigns against Big Business, and the thought that some corporation might gain through the passage of some piece of legislation was almost certain to kill the measure. Now when some foreign nation says that the Standard Oil Company can't participate on equal terms with everybody else in Mesopotamia or Timbuctoo, why, the great American voter wants to know why it can't have this right.

The recent note of Secretary of State Hughes on the Yap Island situation, is a true expression of the general American feeling nowadays. The spirit that backed up Mr. Lamont in the Consortium negotiations which forced Japan to give up her claims to a political economic monopoly or "sphere" in Manchuria and Mongolia is the same spirit that is going to force Japan to forego her plans to fortify Yap Island and to cause her to agree to internationalize this strategic cable base. It is also the spirit that will force Japan to change her contemplated plans for monopolistic control and eventual annexation of Shantung Province.

And the peculiar part of it all is that in this new policy of Americanism, the radical and the conservative are in the same boat. I have a friend who is quite well known as a writer of magazine articles. Before the war he was considered in many high places to be almost dangerous in his advanced beliefs. Now he is wholeheartedly writing articles demanding that we stand up for our rights wherever they are located. A widely read American magazine that before the war was considered so advanced in its policy that no banker could be gotten into the same room with a copy of it, was an advocate of Harding's election last fall and is now supporting his policies of standing up for America's rights everywhere. It doesn't approve of all of the methods but it is apparently through with the international idealism that used to prevail. A Washington newspaper correspondent who used to be suspicious in his writings of the foreign activities of certain large American corporations, recently stated that we might now expect a decent foreign governmental policy in a certain part of the world because the *Blank and Blank Company* had extensive interests there. The *Westminster Gazette* (London) recently had a cartoon showing Uncle Sam asleep on international affairs until the magic word *Oil* was mentioned. Then Uncle Sam awoke with a start and took an interest in world affairs.

During the war there was a lot of sentimental talk about Cooperation. First it was Japanese-American cooperation in the Far East. Then in respect to Europe it was Franco-American cooperation and

Anglo-American cooperation and away back before the war it was German-American cooperation. The advocates were usually in the class of ignorant sentimentalists or they were downright paid propagandists from various sources. When you boiled their arguments down to the essence, you usually found that they either didn't know what they were talking about or they wanted to put over something on Uncle Sam. In short America had something that they wanted or needed and they camouflaged their real designs under some form of "altruistic cooperation." "Japanese brains and American money," is a good example of this sort of stuff we used to hear so much about. Now we are hearing of another and real kind of cooperation, that has a basis that means something. But it is a fifty-fifty partnership with both parties entering the agreement on an even basis. This is the kind of argument that now appeals in America and none other.

America is not going to cut herself off from the rest of the world and build a Chinese Wall between her and her neighbors. She is going to participate in the rebuilding of the world, but she is going to have something to say regarding the kind of world that is upbuilded. No longer may American wealth and man power be used under the cloak of humanitarianism to put over something for somebody else; to build guns that may be used against America. It now looks in the reaction as though the world was not ready for the Wilsonian Altruism that inspired us to give our all for a world that was apparently "Breaking its heart." Certainly we are better for it, but it is still to be noticed that in these modern days bankers still build impregnable steel safes to guard their treasure, and cities still need policemen to guard the public.

America is not going to desert her allies; neither is she going to permit Germany to escape the just penalty for bringing on this foul war. But in the new relationship of America with her allies and with her former foes, it is going to be an America that works with its eyes open and that thinks with its head and acts with its heels firmly planted on the ground. Europe lost an awful lot when she lost the altruism and idealism of the American people. Perhaps when the people of the various European countries gain a control of their own affairs in some measure similar to the situation in America, there will be another growth of altruism and idealism that will mean something. The American, who has grown accustomed to living in moderately peaceable harmony with Germans, Englishmen, Russians, Italians, Jews and Irishmen all residing in the same street, is at a loss to understand why these same people can't get along together in Europe. In one city block of a street in Chicago I counted six distinct nationalities from the names on the shop windows. They were all running some kind of retail business and ate their luncheons in a Chinese restaurant on the corner. Their children all attend the same school and they don't know what hatred as applied to another nation or nationality means. In Boston the Italian children act as self-appointed guides to some of the ancient land-marks and explain to the visitor that this or that monument was erected to commemorate some who helped to make *our* country free.

Uncle Sam came out of the war, and especially out of the Peace Conference, a much wiser gentleman. He purchased his education at a terrific price and he made some fearful blunders because he thought with his heart instead of his head. He still has a heart but right now he has adopted a popular slogan that is supposed to typify the spirit of a certain mid-western state—a distinctly "Show-Me" attitude in world affairs.

J. B. P.

Washington, D. C., April 17, 1921.

The Consortium in China

BY JOHN DEWEY

IF anyone wants a picture in miniature of the difficulties in the way of a concert of nations or of any kind of cooperative international relations, the Consortium to finance China will satisfy him up to the hilt. No one, prior to experience of it, could have believed that so many contradictory accounts of simple matters could get into circulation or so many cross-currents get into motion. No matter from what angle it is approached—and as time goes by it seems to be nothing but angles—there are opposite statements and opposite fears. Every day, for example, the American group in general and Mr. Lamont and Mr. Stevens in particular, are attacked by hostile interests in China, Chinese and foreign, for maintaining secrecy about its terms. Yet seemingly authentic reports state that the American group, backed by the American State Department, has pressed, from the day when the agreement was signed, for full publicity. This demand was checked first by the Japanese and then by the British. It was lately announced that the American demand had been sufficiently successful so that all the documents had been communicated to the Chinese government and made public. So they subsequently were.

"As might have been expected the terms of the agreement are so technical that its publication, while it blocks one source of hostile criticism, throws no great light upon the aims and methods of the Consortium." For of course the terms form an agreement of the banking groups among themselves, not an agreement to which the Chinese government is a party. Only when—if ever—some actual agreement is made with the latter will there be adequate data for judgment.

Meantime a statement of the cross-currents will be amusing if not enlightening. Reputable Japanese statesmen, as soon as the agreement was signed, stated that the Manchurian claims of Japan had been recognized by the other nations in the Consortium and her interests there safeguarded. *Kokusia*, the official Japanese news agency, gave to the press in both Japan and China a speech purporting to be by the leading Japanese banking partner, the president of the Yokohama Specie Bank, which gave a definite and almost circumstantial statement of the reservations secured by Japan. Weeks afterwards, the president of the bank completely repudiated the alleged speech. *Kokusia* never circulated the repudiation, and no explanation of the discrepancy has ever been made public. Meantime Mr. Lamont for the American group and Sir Charles Addis for the British have explicitly denied the report of assent to Japanese reservations, and have praised the wisdom of Japanese statesmen in yielding. The latter are chary in accepting the praise. Hara, the prime minister, and Uchida, the foreign minister, have both lately repeated, although in more guarded terms, the story of due satisfaction afforded Japan in respect to Manchuria.

Meantime the Consortium is attacked in Japan as a piece of American capitalistic imperialism to circumvent legitimate Japanese aspirations in Asia,

and in China it is denounced as a surrender by the United States to Japan. Why, it is asked, did the United States consent to Japan's becoming a partner at all? Why did she not insist upon excluding Japan wholly? If she did admit Japan, why does she allow Japan to retain her railway rights in Manchuria while also permitting, by means of Consortium loans, the introduction of Japanese money into the interior, where so far Japanese money has not gone?—the reference being to the proposed railway into Szechuan. Thus the same scheme is both a check-mate to further Japanese conquest of China by means of railways and banks, and a means for extending Japanese influence in China with the complicity of the three other signatory Powers. The humor of the popular Chinese attitude of opposition is increased by the fact that the present Japanese hold upon China was secured by Chinese governmental acceptance of loans made by Japan individually, a kind of loan that would become impossible under the Consortium. The weighing of alternatives is not as yet a Chinese political habit.

While some American liberals are denouncing the Consortium as financial imperialism committing the United States to embark upon a career of foreign financial exploitation, it is attacked in China by business interests, including some American ones, as another piece of Wilsonian idealism, a Utopian scheme to save China from being any longer the happy-hunting of international concessionaires. For in pledging the banks which enter the Consortium to make loans only through the international combination, and virtually pledging the American government to give its moral and political support only to this group, it restricts what is euphemistically termed (in China as elsewhere) free competition and private enterprise. In other words, there are some American business interests which have become aware of the willingness of Chinese officials to give away their nation's assets in return for loans with which to line their own pockets, and who, accordingly, find any scheme idealistic and impracticable would limit their predatory activities. It is fair to add that their opposition seems to be somewhat "accelerated" by support from Chinese officialdom.

Another humor of the situation is that while Chinese officialdom is practically a unit in opposing the Consortium, the press is reporting meetings and processions of Chinese in America opposing the Consortium, on the ground that it is going to make loans to the Chinese government which will be used for political purposes. And this attitude of the Chinese in America, while accentuated by the fact that they are mostly Cantonese and southern sympathizers, reflects the popular attitude in China. The opposition of the officials to the Consortium is easily understood. It has been stated over and over again—and by Mr. Stevens, the representative in China of the American banking group,—that no loans would be made for administrative or political purposes but only for constructive purposes, such as building railways. It has also been made clear that all such loans will be carefully supervised and audited to see that they actually go for the purposes designated. The opposition of the Chinese people is accounted for by the fact that their fear and suspicion of their own government officials is second only to their fear and suspicion of Japan.

In passing, it may be remarked that it would have had a happy psychological effect if the Consortium had been called by some other name. For the term Consortium is associated in the Chinese mind with the Consortium which made the so-called Reorganization Loan which was the means of consolidating the power of Yuan Shi Kai. That the United States government refused to permit American bankers to become partners in that Consortium, while it has taken the lead in forming a new one, is of little moment in comparison with the dreaded name, Consortium. Even the more thoughtful Chinese believe in the good intentions of America rather than in her wisdom and skill and freely anticipate that, when it comes to doing business, the other national partners, with their greater experience and their greater political stakes, will put it all over American plans.

Illumination upon the political-financial situation came when the subject of exclusion of Chinese bankers from membership in the Consortium was under discussion. In conversation with representative Chinese I expressed, in common with other Americans, regret for the failure to include native banks. The reply was most enlightening. Liberal Chinese said that such inclusion would be the finishing touch to confirm their fears. For the banking group which would be most naturally included were the "political bankers." Chinese officials long ago learned the way of making one hand wash the other. Money extracted from the government was used to found banks, which then made loans to the government at exorbitant rates, and so on around the circle. In addition, these banks naturally exercised great influence in support of the government. They brought about an alliance between powerful financial influences and the corrupt and semi-militaristic officialdom which is the political curse of China. The rates at which foreign loans are made to the Chinese government often seem unjust. Eight and 10 percent interest with 10 to 15 percent discount on the face of the loan, hardly seems equitable. But these rates pale by the side of those of domestic loans, where 20 to 30 percent interest is not uncommon. If, the Chinese liberals added, there was any likelihood that the bankers, known indifferently as the Shanghai or industrial bankers, were to be included, the case would be quite different but of that there seemed no likelihood in the present condition of affairs,

Space remains for one more touch to the picture. While the opponents of the Consortium have represented it as most anxious to make loans, almost to force loans upon China, its American representatives, ever since Mr. Lamont visited with country, have disclaimed any great desire to do so. They have said that they would await specific proposals from the Chinese government; they have asserted that if China could finance herself, and never call upon the Consortium for funds, the American bankers would be more than satisfied. These statements have been received with incredulity. They have been the occasion of much sarcasm about the unusual and suddenly displayed philanthropy of bankers. Some newspapers supposed to represent American interests in China have been foremost in these ironical expressions. The statements of American representatives of the Consortium that there was plenty of demand for surplus capital at home, that investments in China at the present time were not particularly attractive, that the banks had no funds of their own to put permanently into China but would have to pass on their investments to the general public, that the American bankers were mainly animated by a desire to get China on its feet industrially as a customer and to put an end to the partition of China through special concesaions to special nations, have been received in apathetic silence when they were not met with open derision.

So far, I have confined myself to reporting the way in which the Consortium has been received. I now venture to express my own opinion. I am credulous enough to take these statements at their face value. In fact I believe they give the key to the situation. The Consortium was not initiated by American bankers. It is matter of record that the first move came while the war was still on, from the State Department under Mr. Lansing—who is presumably familiar with the Chinese policy of John Hay and interested in its becoming an actuality, instead of, as is largely the case, a scrap of paper. In short, as far as the American government's side is concerned, the move is political rather than financial. And the politics involved are not imperialistic but are in behalf of the principle which comes so readily to the lips of all diplomats of all nations: the maintenance of the Open Door and the preservation of the territorial integrity of China. It is evident that the chief opposition to this policy lies in separate nationalistic loans made for "administrative purposes" and leading to concessions which partition China. The fact that Japan, Great Britain, France and America were allies in the war, that Germany and Russia were automatically out of it, gave an opportunity for making the professed policy a reality instead of a pious phrase. Mr. Lansing grasped the opportunity.

In short, the Consortium policy exists between two stools, the political and the financial. It is subject to all the dangers which attend such a position. This fact is well known to Japanese, French and British political and financial interests, even if it is ignored by Chinese sentiment and by American public opinion. The United States is thus playing a lone hand in what is ironically called a Consortium. Its policy meets with active, though generally secret, opposition from the officials of the nation it is intended to benefit and with apathy and suspicion from the people. It is not likely that either France or Great Britain will be able to supply their portion of any loans made by the Consortium. Their share will have to come from the American investor. The American investor has no concealed political ambitions to compensate for unwillingness to make investments that are more or less risky from a strictly economic standpoint. The term of the Consortium is five years. If its operations can be stalled for five years, France and Great Britain will perhaps be in a condition to resume business on their own account.

Meantime our late "associate," Great Britain, is anything but anxious to see American prestige and influence increased in the Far East. If her dislike is not so openly proclaimed to the four heavens as that of Japan, it does not follow that her opposition is less efficacious.

Incidentally, there are some signs that a drive will be made upon the new administration, partly from sources professing to speak for the interests of China but really speaking for its officials, and partly from some other nations in the Consortium, to make it modify its terms as part of what will be called a "permanent settlement" of the problem of the Pacific. The renewal of the British-Japanese Alliance promises to be an accomplished fact. Japan has the right to expect something from her ally. If a political, or reorganization, or administrative loan could be arranged, active Chinese opposition would melt away; the people would still be opposed and would cherish resentment against America, but they would doubtless acquiesce as they acquiesce in so many things which they hate. Such a loan could be presented to the American public as a wise and kind concession to Chinese needs, and an improvement upon the hard terms of the present Consortium policy. Incidentally, problems of Manchuria, Shantung and Siberia would come up for discussion, and a plea be made for a magnanimous recognition, in the interests of peace, of Japan's need for economic expansion.

It will be gathered from what has been said that the prospects for the Consortium are not bright. Its apparent failure, however, may mark a real success, provided the present policy remains unmodified. If a blockade or embargo can be established for even five years upon predatory foreign loans to China, the Consortium meantime doing nothing, a precedent may be established which will make such loans difficult, if not impossible, in the future. The effect may be to throw China back upon her own resources. The best thing that could happen to China would be for her to be put on a starvation diet for a while and to have to face her own problems with her own capacities. A few weeks ago, a native banking group not composed of political banks made a loan for the purchase of railway rolling stock. It was accompanied by conditions of supervision of expenditures more drastic than a foreign group could exact. It was also accompanied by an open threat of political action against the government if the funds loaned were not used honestly. It is perhaps too much to say that the loan could never have taken this form if the Consortium were not the only alternative in sight. But the existence of the Consortium certainly facilitated the creation of an honest domestic loan. It is an indication of the way the Consortium may succeed even if it fails,—fails, that is to make a loan. —*The New Republic.* *Peking*

Editor, The New Republic

SIR: Please accept my thanks for permitting me to read in advance John Dewey's article on "The Consortium in China." I am interested to see that he treats the situation from such an excellent perspective. As Professor Dewey points out, there have been any number of misconceptions and unfounded rumors about the Consortium floating about China.

One misconception, to which Professor Dewey alludes, is as to the scope of the Consortium. Not only is it not calculated to restrict "free competition and private enterprise," but its scope is strictly confined to loans of a public character; that is, such as those that may be made to the government of China or to Provinces in China for constructive purposes—all designed to stabilize the situation so as to make China a safer field than ever before for the benefit of private enterprise.

Further, as to possible cooperation of Chinese bankers in the Consortium, there has been nothing approaching "exclusion." At its organization meeting, held in New York last October, almost the first resolution adopted by the Consortium delegates was to welcome the cooperation of a Chinese banking group, properly constituted and of strength sufficient to render real assistance. When I was in China, the Chinese bankers that I talked to on this very point were those same Shanghai and industrial bankers generally whom Professor Dewey favors.

As to the future workings of the Consortium—I am far more sanguine I think than Professor Dewey. He speaks as if "Japanese, French and British political and financial interests" were not fully "playing the game" with the American group and that they might even go so far as to act so that the Consortium operations might be "stalled for five years." Such conception is, I believe, without foun-

dation. I believe that the other national groups have gone into the Consortium with good faith equal to the American group. It may be that certain individual British or French or Japanese in the Far East may not feel equally cooperative, but as to the groups themselves and the governments which have favored the Consortium, I believe that they will sincerely work together for the benefit of China.

When Professor Dewey says that even should the Consortium make no present loans to China, still it might be serving a thoroughly useful purpose in preventing "predatory foreign loans to China" such as in past decades have been made, I am in thorough accord with him. We want to do away with the old system of feeding out money to China for wasteful purposes. The banking groups have not the slightest anxiety to make any loans to China. If news came to us that China could, by herself, furnish sufficient funds to develop her railways, canals, etc., and thus bring the country closer together economically and politically, we should all rejoice.

Permit me to take this opportunity to congratulate you upon the series of most illuminating articles on the Far East that you have published from Professor Dewey's pen.

New York City. Thomas W. Lamont.

The American Letter

BY STANLEY H. HIGH

SPRING has come and with it there has appeared an increased confidence in the general business condition of the country. The general effects of the serious industrial disturbances of the past few months are still evident in the larges industries and throughout the South, owing to the perplexing cotton situation, conditions have shown but little improvement. In the East, the Middle West and the West, however, there is an improving tendency that has become quite marked. It is obviously too soon to say that we are on the verge of solving finally many of the great problems of trade, finance and industrial relations that are facing the country. Consumption today is in excess of production. The steel industry is operating at not over 30 percent of its capacity, the cotton mills are doing little, the woolen mills, while reporting an increase of late are perhaps not operating at over 50 percent of capacity and these figures might be repeated in other industries.

Retail trade, however, reflecting the volume of goods into actual consumption, is reported as surprisingly good, and makes, probably, the best showing of any phase of the situation, for in such a condition is reflected a reserve buying power on the part of the people which indicates that the surplus supplies of stocks on the shelves of the country are being diminished, and the sooner this surplus can be consumed the sooner will industry be able to resume its normal course again. It is true, of course, that the drop in wholesale prices is slow to reach the consumer. Had manufacturer, wholesalers, jobbers and retailers' prices fallen equally and at the same time the readjustment of business would have been a much simpler matter. But the cost of living has not been reduced in proportion to the reduction in wholesale prices. According to Bradstreet's wholesale prices have declined more than 39 percent since January 1st, whereas the cost of living in the large cities of America decreased on an average of less than 10 percent from the peak.

The grain markets are regarded as having entered the secondary period of liquidation; and while it is probable that prices may ultimately work somewhat lower, the period of drastic declines is believed to be nearing its end. There are such great holding of corn and oats on the farms that complete liquidation will not be possible for many months and since there is still a limited demand for grains from consumers the farmers are being urged to hold their produce. Since, due to the low prices, the buying power of the West is less than it was in 1915 there is a general belief that, unless grains advance, business conditions will be adversely affected. The relatively low price of wheat has turned the European buying to this country and, if continued for any length of time might result in a tight situation later. The movement of corn and oats to market promises to remain small for several weeks yet, as farmers are busy in the fields, but with the exception of dry spots in Western Kansas and Nebraska the outlook for the new wheat crop is excellent.

Wall Street, at the present time, is enjoying the first period of money market ease in many weeks, and yesterday, April 5, call loans were negotiated at the Stock Exchange at 5 ½ percent, the lowest basis since November 22, while in the outside market demand loans were arranged on a basis of as low as 4 ½ percent. In view of the steady improvement of the reserve position of the central banks as a result of a gain in gold and a reduction in discounts it is not difficult to explain the easing of call money.

Arrivals of gold in this country during March will foot up something over $40,000,000. For the six months period ending this month, our import of gold will have been somewhat in excess of $350,000,000; our exports less than $70,000,000. The foreign gold received has come from an exceptionally large variety of countries including besides England and France, Central and South American states, the West Indies, Australia, Portugese, Africa and China. The addition to our gold supply through import during the past six months is therefore approximately $300,000,000. It is interesting to note that in the whole of 1919 the United States imported only $76,500,000 gold and exported $368,000,000; in 1918 we received only $62,000,000 which exceeded exports by $21,000,000. The gold movement was heavily against the United States during the whole period of rising prices and speculative trading which lasted from April 1919 to April 1920 and during every one of those twelve months the country lost heavily on gold exports. Since the trade reaction and fall of price began in April 1920. however, gold exports have exceeded imports in only two months, and with the country's stock of gold at $2,916,884,000 at the beginning of March, it probably stands now at or near the highest point ever reached in the history of the nation.

The improvement in the demand for various steel products that began a week or two ago has continued up to the present time and continues to embrace a wider variety of product. Iron and steel works have, at the present time, more iron than they will need, even with increased production, for several weeks, and some are selling as low prices to keep plants going or to liquidate stocks. Strictly new steel buying has been mostly in structural shapes and some in plates, and although actual consumption is greatly reduced from last year's rate, it has been well in excess of the rate at which buyers have been calling for material in the past three or four months.

The Steel Corporation activity has not decreased within the past week or ten days, but has maintained around 45 percent of capacity while the independents continue to average about 20 percent of their capacity. Thus, steel ingots are now being provided at the rate of about 16,000,000 tons a year, made up of 10,000,000 tons by the Steel Corporation and 6,000,000 tons

by the independent, the corporation's proportion being slightly above 60 percent. The Steel Corporation has just announced that it proposes to cut wages of its 300,000 employees about 20 percent in the near future, and at the same time will reduce the working day to eight hours.

The Steel Corporation on April 1, passed its twentieth anniversary. In the two decades of its existence the corporation has made steady progress, and its capitalization, at organization, of $1,000,000,000 set a new record in Wall Street dealings. In the twenty years the corporation has paid out more than one billion dollars in dividends and its gross business has expanded until in 1920 it reached the figure of $1,755,477,025, an increase of $306,916,190 over the preceding year. Its profit and loss surplus Dec. 31, 1920 was increased to $523,454,890 which represented more than 100 percent on the common stock. The aggregate net a profits for the twenty years were $1,841,132,437. The corporation, which is the largest industrial concern in the world, showed, for 1920, an output of 27,021,009 tons of iron ore, 30,828,334 tons of coal, 16,208,111 tons of coke, 19,277,960 tons of steel ingots, and 14,277,960 tons of rolled and other finished steel products. The company employes nearly 300,000 men and the average wage per employe per day is $7, with a pay roll of $581,556,925.

The financial situation of the government, although income tax receipts have fallen off considerably from last year, appears to have improved considerably according to the latest report of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. This announcement was to the effect that March collections of income and profits taxes, instead of falling below estimated needs, have amounted to slightly over $700,000,000 and have thus exceeded by about $125,000,000 the fifteen of March maturities of principal and interest, and this surplus will be devoted to paying off floating indebtedness. Another announcement, made in this connection, stated that Treasury certificates of indebtedness of all issues now outstanding are quoted in the open market at par or at a premium.

In the meantime it is being urged by members of Congress that, with the proper reduction in governmental expenditures and by paying government loans by refunding rather than by taxes, the excess profits tax can be repealed without the necessity of finding another tax. There will mature during the next three years loans amounting to approximately $7,000,000,000 and the question is whether or not the government shall continue to lay a heavy tax upon American industry that this may be paid within three years or whether these obligations shall be refinanced by loans rather than by taxes.

In spite of the apparent improvement in the domestic financial situation, the foreign business has continued to decline. Our total exports, last month, were $165,000,000 below January and $155,000,000 below February of last year. Compared with a year ago we sent $142,900,000 less to Europe, but only $10,100,000 less to Asia and $1,600,000 less to South America. On the other hand our February imports of merchandise from Europe decreased $51,700,000, from Asia $74,900,000 and from South America $41,100,000. It is a rather striking fact that we sent to Germany $21,000,000 more than in the previous February and imported $1,000,000 more from her, whereas our exports to Great Britain decreased $75,700,000 and our imports of English merchandise decreased $32,900,000.

Our imports from last June have been reduced $477,000,000 and the surplus of exports over imports, which a year ago had declined half a billion dollars from the year preceding is now despite the fall in prices, practically back at its highest wartime level. It has been pointed out recently that whereas American exports rose in value 219 percent from 1914 to 1919, they increased in quantity only 33 percent. The chief reason for the drop in foreign trade, perhaps, is that many foreign countries are not able to buy as much as they did and they have, at the present time, millions of dollars worth of American merchandise which has not been taken out of storage. Over $40,000,000 worth are at Buenos Aires alone. A great deal of such goods has even been sent back to this country, which would swell the total of imports for last year nearly $89,000,000 and undoubtedly such goods are still be returned in considerable volume. The significant fact about the situation is that imports have been declining steadily since last June, when they amounted to $552,605,534, or about two and one—half times what they were in February, and there is no reason to believe this condition will not continue.

Demoralized trade from which British India is suffering is reflected in this country, primarily through a reduction in cotton goods which India now buys from British manufacturers and is made mostly from American cotton. Until the situation in India is corrected, or until some other and new market is created for the consumption of the considerable quantity of American cotton which is thus allowed to go unsold, there is the possibility that the great Southern staple will not recover in price to anything like the levels at which it stood before the big decline started last July.

The fact that cotton is selling below many prewar years, that copper is at the lowest since 1914, wheat declined last week to the lowest since 1915 and that corn and oats fell to pre-war prices gives added interest to the general fall in prices in different countries. The New York Federal Reserve Bank last week made its own average which shows that there has been a decrease of 52 1/3 percent since the highest level of 1920 and the latest estimate of the *London Economist* marked a 38 percent decline in English prices, although the decline on April last was undoubtedly greater.

The most critical situation in the field of finance in America, however, is that of the railroads. Current railroad earnings have become so meagre that stockholders and bondholders may soon welcome even a reversion to government control of some sort on the theory that in that way at least they would find some protection for their equities regardless of the ultimate effect on the public. In the end the cost must be borne by the public, whether the government operates the carriers or private interests and the cost is likely to be higher in the former case than in the latter.

A deficit for January of $1,167,800, notwithstanding 33 1/3 percent increase in freight tariffs and 20 percent in passenger rates, was shown for 202 railroads of the country in reports submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Tabulation of the reports showed that 109 of the railroads whose reports were made available failed to earn expenses and taxes during the month, whereas there were but 88 who failed to earn expenses and taxes in December.

Menwhile some railroads are making progress in the reduction of expenses, but the reductions have been nowhere nearly sufficient to effect a fair return on the invested capital. Railroad executives, however, are expressing the opinion that the slump in traffic which began toward the close of last year

hit bottom in February, and statistics are beginning to bear out these opinions. Already the comparatively few reports submitted to the Interstate Commission showing the results of February operations indicate that the turn has come, so far as net earnings are concerned. Not all the reports have shown a heavier volume of traffic. In fact, the reverse has been the case, but the net earnings have been better, which indicates that economies must have been effected in some departments.

In the meantime President Harding has called to Washington leaders of the railroad unions and representatives of the roads to confer on the situation. The President is opposed to the proposed investigation of the financial management of the roads and will suggest rather that some immediate steps be taken by Congress, when it convenes April 11, to put through constructive legislative measures to meet the situation. Prominent financial leaders have pointed out to Mr. Harding and to members of his cabinet that unless Congress or the President finds a prompt remedy for the present precarious situation of the railroads the entire financial and industrial fabric of the country may disintegrate.

Several large railroad loans are coming due during the next year and unless the railroad credit conditions are improved these loans cannot be renewed except at impossible rates of interest, The alternative is government subsidy of one kind or another which is only a step removed from government ownership and operation. The Republican party is committed against the latter program and every measure will be exhausted before this final resort is accepted by the Harding administration.

When Congress convenes preference will undoubtedly be given to all tariff legislation over the problem of revision of the internal tax laws, according to the plan which has been worked out by the leaders in the Senate and the House in conference with President Harding. The Fordney emergency tariff bill on farm products which was blocked by the veto of President Wilson last session will be presented as it was presented to Mr. Wilsons save that instead of being limited to one year its life will be cut down to six months or until a permanent tariff bill can be put on the statute books.

Overshadowing all other matters in the news from Washington is the determination of a new national policy in international affairs. This policy, as it will be outlined by President Harding in his message to Congress, literally 'scraps' the League of Nations Covenant, it abandons any and all adherence to the rest of the Versailles treaty, it refuses to ally the United States with any particular foreign government. The new policy places the United States on record as willing to interpose its influence whenever the peace of the world is again threatened but it will assume this position independently of all other nations. The new declaration of the present administration will bear the same relation to the affairs of the world and America's relation thereto as the Munroe Doctrine has borne to the affairs of this hemisphere.

This policy, according to present indications, is to be defined through the medium of Senator Philander C. Knox's resolution providing for a separate peace with Germany. This new definition of American world policy has been explained to Rene Viviani, special envoy of France, who has been seeking to express the desire of France that America should recognize the danger of the French people from German aggression. He has sought to have inserted in the Knox resolution some definite mention of America's attitude on this question, but the Republican leaders of the Senate are determined to confine the terms to a statement of America's world policy with no special references to the present situation. Regardless of M. Viviani's disappointment over the prospect of America's making a separate peace with Germany, the firm stand taken by Secretary Hughes in supporting the Allies in their reparation demands upon Germany has had an equalizing effect on the French diplomat's conception of America's actual purposes in particular instances where action is necessary.

In connection with the reorganization of the army-units Secretary Weeks has taken important steps toward the rehabilitation of the Army's air service. The War Department only a few days ago placed orders for 200 Thomas-Morse type pursuit airplanes and thirty-five Martin bombers. Secretary Weeks has made the statement that since the Armistice the Army air service has deteriorated to an extent that made it imperative that steps be taken to bring it again to the point of efficiency reached at the end of the war. He added that practically all of the airplanes owned by the army, with the exception of a comparatively few Martin Bombers and pursuit planes were three or four years old and therefore obsolete.

Boston, Mass., April 6.

Observations on Famine Relief Work

BY MANSFIELD FREEMAN
Tsing Hua College, Peking

YOU have doubtless dug deep in your pockets for the famine relief work in China but have you not sometimes wondered just what became of your dollars? Where did they really go? How many did they help? Was a life saved by your effort or did most of the money go into the running expense of some fancy relief organization with mahogany desks and high salaried officials. To those of you who are interested in the great famine, I am going to try to sketch some of the ways in which your money is actually being spent—not at the headquarters in Peking or Tientsin, not in the branch offices in the different provincial capitals but the actual use made of that money when it reaches the people on the broad dusty plain or high up in the inaccessible mountain villages. I propose to restrict my account of famine work to the efforts made in the two counties of Chihli-province, but the work there is typical of what is being done all over the famine belt. The large relief agencies in China have, with the exception of the American Red Cross, which has been engaged in building roads in the province of Shantung, consolidated and are working together in what is called the "International Famine Relief Committee." The money and grain destined to go to the starving people passes through the hands of the central organization which apportions it to the different districts, in accordance with the population and the degree of poverty. There must be branch offices, of course, in the provinces to receive the grain but here the Relief Committee, instead of creating a new machinery for its purpose, has very wisely worked through whatever reliable agencies were found to be already organized in the field. Sometimes these are Protestant missionary societies, sometimes famine relief associations, in some places agencies of the Roman Catholic church, and even the Buddhist society has shouldered its share of the burden. The

two counties of Wangtu and T'ang Hsien where I worked happened to fall under the authority of the Presbyterian church so while I was in the field giving help to the people I was a good Presbyterian, whereas in another district I might have been a Methodist, Baptist, or Roman Catholic. By thus using machinery already at hand the overhead expense has been cut to as low a figure as possible. The organization was there and the additional workers are missionaries, students, business men from all over China who are volunteering their services, while the Chinese government puts the railroads and telegraph service at the disposal of the relief committee, free of charge.

The counties, or hsiens as they are called in Chinese, of Wangtu and T'ang Hsien taken together have a population of something over 200,000. After they had been sliced up to give the Buddhists and Catholics their share about 175 villages, with an estimated population of 85,000, remained for us. To handle that work there is one foreigner, two English speaking students from Tsing Hua College as interpreters and helpers, and a Chinese staff of about ten headed by a Chinese supervisor, the pastor of the local church, who shares the responsibility equally with the foreign advisor.

Our first problem is that of distributing grain and money—direct relief to the people we call it. To find the most needy families is the difficult question. This must be done by actually visiting each home and by seeing how much they have to eat. If the country people lived as they do in American rural districts, each man on his own farm, the difficulties would be insurmountable, but in China the people live in villages ranging in size from one hundred to seven hundred families. Each village is surrounded by a mud wall for protection from robbers and roving bands of deserting soldiers. The men and women go out to till the fields which surround their villages. Their homes are therefore crowded together making our task of investigation much easier. Each community also has one or more village elders elected by the people and intrusted with their affairs. We have therefore a local organization through which we can work. We go to the village elder and ask him for a list of the ten or twenty poorest families. There is no time for investigating of the homes of all the poor because our supply of grain is not sufficient to give them all help. With the village chief's list as a guide we investigate.

None of the work of famine relief is so disagreeable as this house to house visitation. First, we must watch the honesty of the village chief. Families in the East stick together through thick and thin. Conditions have not changed a great deal since Joseph was chairman of the famine relief committee in Egypt and gave his brothers their grain free of charge. Joseph could doubtless afford that much charity, and, anyway, there was probably no auditor to check his books, but we are giving our grain and we have too many Josephs wishing to show uncles, nephews, and cousins special consideration. So we have to watch carefully for the names of relatives and friends, cross them off if they are not needy and pick out others to substitute for them.

Then the people will deceive us if they can. I expect they are as honest as an American community under the same circumstances, but there is always the temptation to lie about the size of the family, drive off their live stock or hide their food supply. Our grain is limited so we must be careful. We fight trickery and deception with patience, tact, the deductive logic of a Sherlock Holmes, and the impudent curiosity of a Japanese secret service official. Imagine yourself what a disagreeable task it is to pry into every one's private affairs, distrust everything they tell you, and put them through a grilling cross examination, then enter their house, search in crocks and jars, behind chests and into drawers, hunting for grain, a few cabbages, anything that will prove that they can live a month or two longer without our help.

During the month of April our grain supply will be large enough for us to give help to almost one-fourth of the families. But in a poverty stricken land where many of you would scorn the Hsien Yamen, the residence of the governor, as a garage for your automobile, one fourth means only the poorest of the poor, the *"chi pin"* as they are called in China, the ones who, without some outside help, must sell their daughters and sons and beg in the streets to keep from starving. But when all are so poor, to pick out the poorest is very difficult. In many a village I have visited there is hardly a house which can boast a jar of rice, few who have millet or kaoliang. At the grinding wheels you see the women feebly trying to push the heavy stone to grind elm bark fine enough so it can be chewed. In every courtyard a large basin is filled with a kind of tree bean which, although poisonous, when soaked for a long time can be cooked, and, if eaten in small quantities, contains some nourishment. Wherever a fire can be afforded you will see cooking the appetizing meal of finely ground sawdust, wild grass, flower seeds, cotton seeds, or the outside husks of grain. Our decision as to whom we shall help narrows down to such questions as which of two families has the most firewood, is there some chest, or piece of furniture still unsold, have they land unmortgaged. Of course a pig or donkey in their possession must deprive them of our help. Pick up our records and glance over the hundreds of names of families to whom we are distributing grain. Everyone, if we have not been deceived, represents a little group without furniture or extra clothes, perhaps their house partially destroyed, the beams having been used for firewood, little or no land, sure to starve to death, without our and doomed to a life time of economic slavery.

It is interesting to see the last thing they will sell. The animals go first, then extra clothes, bedding, trinkets, then chairs and tables and finally portions of the house are torn down that the wooden beams may be sold or used for firewood. The woman clings to the last to the carved or lacquered chests, her dowery, which came with her from her father's home on her wedding day, while the man usually sticks to his long pipe and pouch of tobacco. In one house I found an old lady of more than seventy-five, feeble and sick, living alone, and, as far as I could discover, there was nothing to eat in the house, but in the middle of the floor, occupying the most important position in the room, was a large red coffin. The Chinese love a decent burial, so this old woman had sold everything else, did not know where her next meal was coming from, yet she clung to that one precious possession. She could have sold it for enough to support her for some time but I did not have the heart to ask it so gave her help. She will not live much beyond the famine season. Let her last few months be peaceful and happy as she contemplates her last glorious resting place.

The extreme of poverty, where nothing is left in the house which would bring a copper in the market, is a common occurrence, and, as the weeks go by, conditions are steadily becoming more desperate. If rain does not come within the next few weeks there will be another crop failure. There we shall see famine indeed.

After the investigation we give to each one who is to receive help a ticket and he is told when to come to headquarters for money or grain. In the plain we give grain, millet kaoliang or corn. Each adult receives for a month's supply. This provide a little more than one-third *sheng* a day, (one *sheng* is equal to a little less than a quart). His days ration therefore is about the amount of porridge which you eat for breakfast, only you supplement it with toast and eggs and coffee and, by noon, are hungry for more. A child's portion is half that of an adult. It is not much but it will bring them through the season weak but alive.

The monthly distribution of grain to each village is a far simpler task than the original investigation. Hours before the time set the people arrive for they have no clocks or watches. In all my journey about the counties I never saw more than a half dozen clocks and never one which was within a half hour of being right. They tell the time by the sun and come early for they are taking no chances on losing out by not being on hand. It is a dirty and pathetic crowd of people, old and young, little children and white haired men and women with babies nursing at their breasts. We instruct the village chiefs not to allow the very old to make the trip but some not being willing to intrust their precious supply to others insist on coming. After the distribution is finished there is always the disappointed crowd who although they had no tickets made the journey hoping for help. We can do nothing for them until our grain supply is larger, or until we have investigated their homes, but their stories are certainly pitiful. All the pathos and suffering of this famine year seems concentrated in this miscellaneous collection of the dregs of poverty in a poverty stricken land. Yet their only crime is that they have never had a chance. They were born and reared in poverty and ignorance, a year of flood and a year of famine have robbed them of the little they had so they are collected here with no hope or courage for the future, trusting to our mercy, living by the motto "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

Direct relief by supplying the people with food is our first duty but we have also tried to face the problem of helping the people to help themselves, teaching them a trade, or lending them enough capital to continue at some trade they already know. If, while we feed them we can at the same time equip them for the economic struggle of the future our work will have been in a measure constructive. We have established two schools in which girls are taught to make hair nets. One is in T'ang Hsien inside the Hsien capital and the other is in the village of the "Careful Heart" about 5 li from Wangtu. Classes of fifty girls chosen from the poorest of the poor are formed each month to learn this trade. In a month's time they learn how to make the delicate nets worn by our western women. A hair net company in Paotingfu furnishes the hair and the teachers to instruct the girls. We also try to have some instruction given in Chinese characters and Chinese phonetics so the girls scattering at the end of the month to their different villages may carry back something other than their knowledge of making hair nets. They are fed each day the regular allowance of one-half *sheng* of millet, hardly enough to keep them alive, but it is a far better meal than the husks and bark which would be their fare in their own poverty stricken homes.

There is other work we try to organize to enable the people to make a fresh start but space does not permit me to describe it in detail. We have bought more than a thousand dollars worth of seed grain. This is being loaned to the farmers who have land so they can plant a spring crop. When the grain is harvested they will return the seed. The spinning industry we are also trying to encourage. Many homes have looms for weaving cloth but it takes capital to buy the thread. We loan the families which wish to run their loom five dollars with a three months period in which they can repay us.

Then there is a refuge for women with little children where some eighty people are taken care of, a refuge for girls which girl students of Peking Government University support, caring for 190 girls collected from different parts of the province. Many of these were girls who were sold and rescued again by the vigilance of relief societies.

There is also a project now under discussion for digging out the bed of a river and bringing water to the fields near T'ang Hsien where now there is no adequate method of irrigation. We will use famine sufferers for laborers and pay them in grain so while we save their lives for the present at the end of the season there will be something left to show for the money expended. The objection to this work is that it takes more food to feed a man working than one loafing but the value of the work makes up we believe for that additional expenditure. That is the position at least taken by the American Red Cross in their roads building in Shantung.

After the regular work of the day is finished we have also tried to turn doctor and minister to the ills and ailments of the people. In all this district I have not found a single doctor or person with even the rudiments of medical knowledge. The people die, babies are born, accidents happen, disease and plague visit the country with nothing to relieve pain or alleviate suffering except the roots and herbs, the filthy Chinese plasters, and the charms and incantations of sorcerers. When it was learned that we had some medicine to give out the people came in flocks. Some of the cases are too horrible for description. In the course of a few weeks I was called upon to prescribe for fever, small pox, trachoma, various kinds of infection, dysentery, heart trouble, deafness, tuberculosis, insanity and sterility. My medical knowledge was far from being up to the job. Two years in the army taught me the prescription—"Two CC pills, paint it with iodine and mark him 'Duty.'" I used that formula freely adding to it a little lecture on cleanliness. If my medicine did not help it would do no harm. That was one comfort, and my lecture on cleanliness is what they most need. When they wear the same clothes for months at a time without taking them off or even washing their hands is it any wonder that they are sick? But how they could follow our advice as to hot water and soap I do not know. Many could not find firewood enough to cook their scanty meal without heating pots of water just to wash in.

For stomach trouble castor oil had to stand as the regular prescription. I don't wonder their internal apparatus gets out of order. Mine would too if I was trying to get nourishment out of husks of corn, leaves, bitter weeds and elm bark. Perhaps the most important part of our medical work is giving lectures on typhus fever. That plague is always present in a country like China where the louse is accepted as an unavoidable evil. The long line of beggars sitting in the sun on any pleasant day industriously searching their clothing for vermin is a familiar sight to any tourist traveling in the East and is an index to the state of cleanliness of the majority of the poor of China. The louse is always the closest companion of the Chinese and his worst

enemy, but this spring the danger is far greater than in ordinary years. The people are too busy trying to get enough food to worry about cleanliness or too weak from insufficient nourishment to care. If the plague does come, or perhaps I should say when it does come their resistance is lowered and the death toll will be correspondingly high. We have posters, demonstrations. pamphlets to give out and public lectures in schools, porridge kitchens and even in the streets. Probably at present they pay very little attention to what we say but when the plague does arrive in full force they may remember our advice and, instead of helplessly sitting down and waiting their turn to die, out of personal fear may cooperate with us. Then every one who makes some effort to keep his body free from lice will be one more who may escape infection himself and will not be a menace to others.

The middle of June will be here soon when, provided we have rain, the spring crop will be ripe and relief work will cease. What will have been done? A few thousand people will have been fed, their temporary suffering relieved. Still the fine dust on the hot sandy plains rises in spiral clouds, miniature tornadoes moving rapidly over the land, while above a blazing sun looks down from a cloudless sky turning the new wheat to a withered brown. The local sages tell us that those little swirling clouds of dust are caused by spirits, evil spirits of the air, and another dry season in sure to come. A flood four years ago over part of the territory, no crops this year and a dismal prospect for the future!

If the weather prophets are wrong and it is not this year or next when these people must face starvation it will come again. If it is not they themselves it must be their children and so on in the future as it has been for centuries in the past. Is this years effort then worth-while? Are the people of this district worth saving anyway? That is not purely an academic question. I have heard it proposed and seriously argued a good many times this spring.

If we look at the problem from a purely sociological standpoint, thinking of the size of population which could make a good living off the land, then we might conclude that the famine is a blessing. The people are crowded together until the villages in T'ang Hsien are often closer than farm houses in America. In the best season there is not food enough for half of them to ever know what it means to have a square meal yet they continue marrying their boys and girls when they are still children, striving for large families so that their ancestors will not lack for descendants to honor them. I found in one village 140 persons, a single family, living under one roof or rather inside one wall, for a Chinese house is composed of a number of separate buildings. In another village of some two thousand inhabitants there is only one family whose name is not "Yang." Probably the village was started by one old patriarch and now like Abraham his descendants are counted as the stars of heaven. If reduction of the population is the thing to strive for then let the famine continue.

Again, if education and knowledge of what is going on in the world is to be a criterion for judgment as to their right to survive many of these people would not be worthy of much consideration. Such ignorance as I found in some of the mountain districts I would not have believed could have existed if I had not seen it myself; yet I was only a few hours from Peking the great political, cultural, and educational center of the country. A watch, a fountain pen, a camera were objects to be discussed with bated breath or handled with a reverent touch. Many had never seen a railroad train although the railroad passed through Wangtu but 70 li away and of all the village chiefs I talked with I found only one who had traveled further than Paotingfu in his life. This one had made a journey to Kalgan of which he was proud to tell but even he had not stopped at Peking. There were no magazines or newspapers and few who could have read them if there had been. Little girls we talked to about their bound feet had never seen a woman whose feet were not bound, never dreamed that it was possible for a woman to walk out with a free, easy stride instead of a painful stiff legged hobble.

If just plain cleanliness and knowledge of sanitation is to be the test then again the average in many villages would be low. Of course the misery of the people and their extreme poverty in this year of famine would account for the dirt blackened hands, grimy faces and pigtails literally white from the winter's dust storms. I am not thinking of that, but in the more prosperous homes the pig pen has the place of honor in the courtyard and often the donkey occupies one half the house while the family sleeps in the other, and refuse is piled anywhere with utter disregard of the most elementary laws of sanitation. Even in the house of a wealthy village chief where I stayed for several days I awoke each morning with a splitting headache because of coal gas. The stove had no proper flue and the windows were not made to open. No, I do not think you can call them a clean people.

But there is more to the question than sociological laws, education or the question of sanitation, and back of what is often a very unpromising exterior there are characteristics in the real Chinese that are worth while. The rottenness of the Chinese government and the corruptness and inefficiency of her officials is notorious. I have wondered a good many times how the country has maintained through all these centuries, the leadership of oriental civilization. I found part of the answer to that question in the character of some of the men I met in those mountain villages. There was a courtesy, tact, gentleness and, for the most part an honesty, which surprised me. Village chiefs in some remote spot in the mountains received us with the grace and naturalness of cultured gentlemen. Even the children knew how to meet strangers and there was a spontaneity about their courtesy the secret of which many American children have not learned. Very rarely too did I find that unpleasant attitude of one trying to conciliate superiors, or the oily politeness which in Japan impresses me as being a very thin veneer on the surface. They seemed to welcome us with the kindness one shows to a friend and they could do it without any artificial straining as if it were put on for a special occasion.

I liked, also, the independence of the people. Hardworking, frugal, they were glad we had come to help their poor but only in a few cases did they seem to look upon us as legitimate objects for exploitation. Many of the poor hid their faces in shame when we explained that we must look inside their homes—shame because strangers should see their poverty. Indeed in several cases women who all testified were in need of help refused to allow us to investigate their homes, preferring starvation to the disgrace of examination.

These people, frugal, gentle, courteous, hard-working are the real Chinese and they are worthy of our help. China has had a past rich in contributions to the civilization of the East and I believe has a future which is full of promise for the civilization of the world. For her future she must count not on her politicians and military chiefs but on the sterling

qualities found in the middle class people throughout the land. Herein lies her strength. If there is anything in China worth saving therefore it is the farmers, carpenters, mechanics, small merchants, the sort of people that compose the population of the districts this year suffering from famine.

Who's Who in China

Tung Kang, Minister of Justice

(董康字綬金)

Tung Kang, present Minister of Justice, was born at Wuchin Hsien, Kiangsu, in 1869. He was brought up in a literary family, which was well known in South China.

Minister Tung was very successful in his literary career as is indicated by the fact that when he was less than 20 years of age, he passed the examinations for the Chin Shih degree, which is equivalent to the Doctorate of Literature in the West.

He entered into official life immediately after he had won his doctar degrce. The first official position he held was senior secretary in the Ministry of Justice, which was then known as the Board of Punishment.

The other positions which he held in the Ching Dynasty were judge of the criminal department of the Supreme Court and general secretary to the Law Codification Bureau. He distinguished himself in judicial administration.

He directed the drafting of the criminal law, civil law, commercial law, civil procedure, criminal procedure, etc. which are provisional and effective for the time being.

In the first year of the Republic, Minister Tung travelled extensively in Japan. He returned to China in the winter of 1913. In February 1914 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court which position he held until July 1918 when he was appointed president of the Law Codification Bureau. He was Chief Justice of the Prize Court from 1917 till the time when he resigned from the Supreme Court.

In July 1920 Mr. Tung was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the second time. One month after this appointment he was appointed Acting Minister of Justice which position he is still holding.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs.

Britain's Alliance With Japan

The North China Daily News, Shanghai, (British)

It is not surprising that the State banquet at Buckingham Palace to Prince Hirohito has immediately given rise to questions in the House of Commons. From the warmth of the speeches it might have been supposed that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance had already been renewed. But while both countries have sincere cause to look back on the connexion with pleasure, the past is one thing, the future another; and, with all due respect be it said, the days are gone by when alliances were made and unmade at royal dinner tables. The prolongation or othewise of the alliance having been deferred from last July, when its consideration actually fell due, it is only proper that the final decision on Great Britain's side should wait until after the Imperial Conference in June. We have as yet no certain indications of what the Dominion representatives will say. But whatever it may be, we enter an earnest plea that the views of China and of the British community in China will receive due attention.

We were given but yesterday a clear indicaton of China's official position: if the alliance, being renewed, contain any allusion to China, without her having been consulted, she will regard it as "an affront to the honour and dignity of an independent nation." It may be believed that the feelings of the articulate portion of the Chinese people go considerably farther than that. Tsingtao, the Twenty-one Demands and the unnumbered loans to the Chinese Militarists, besides countless petty oppressions by Japanese soldiers and gendarmes of which the outside world knows little, cloud the outlook on Japan of millions of Chinese with hot resentment. It will be extremely difficult, although we do not say impossible, to persuade them that a renewal of the alliance in any form is not antagonistic to China. Nor is it possible for the British community in the Far East to express unqualified approval of the working of the alliance. The mockery of the so-called "open door" in Manchuria and the ugly suspicion that the party in power in Japan profited by her neighbours' embarrassments during the war to wring concessions from China which would never have been tolerated in peace time, cannot be forgotten. The alliance, renewed, will have to be very carefully drawn if Britain's good name for friendliness towards China is not to suffer mortal injury.

Nevertheless we believe that if due precautions are taken, the alliance may be renewed, not only with safety, but with material benefit to China as well as to the two principals—benefit which could be secured in no other way. A year ago we published a review of the course of the alliance and of the present situation by a writer, signing "Diplomaticus," who has both length of residence and width of experience to entitle him to a hearing. His conclusions were as follows:—

We believe it is generally understood that the Japanese Government would welcome a renewal, but we are strongly of opinion that should the British

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Foreign Office meet the Japanese in their desire, the agreement should be redrafted to cover emphatically, so that there can be no possible future misunderstanding, a definite agreement concerning equal trading opportunities for all in Manchuria, as well as in all China, an understanding over trade marks, a cessation of casual loans to China, and, most important of all, some concrete proposals or complete understanding concerning the future of Tsingtao and the return to China of Germany's rights now assumed by Japan over the province of Shantung . . . England, we feel certain, desires to see a united China, prosperity to her people and a complete cessation to her internal turmoils and strife. We venture to think that the commercial interests of Japan desire the same end. Why, therefore, cannot the two nations come together with a mutually beneficial alliance which in the long run should prove equally beneficial to the trading community of China?

The common estimate of Japan among both Chinese and foreigners does not allow sufficiently for the new body of opinion growing up within her, to which we have often alluded and in which we firmly believe. The men composing that body are not yet supreme; but if peace, which the Anglo-Japanese Alliance seeks above all things to secure, continues, their supremacy is only a question of time. To them the need of China's good-will is as evident as to us. By wise redrafting of the alliance their influence will be immeasurably strengthened. By rude rejection of it, they will be driven into obscurity under a wave of easily-manipulated jingo feeling and the chauvinists of Japan will regain a freedom to take their own line, from which even threats of force would not easily turn them. China's plea to be consulted is neither unjust nor unreasonable. She has grievances to redress and misgivings to assuage, and her feelings in this respect must be satisfied in the clearest, most unequivocal way. On such conditions we believe that there is no instrument so well calculated to assure the peace and prosperity of the Far East as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Chinese Press Comment

TRANSLATED BY FRANCIS ZIA

Japanese and Chinese Loans

From the "Shang Pao" (Chinese)

Peking is beset with financial difficulties and is in dire need of loans. But the Anglo-American-Franco-Japanese New Banking Consortium and the Chinese Banking Group have both declared that no political loans will be furnished. It is now rumored that Japan will make a new loan to China to enable her to pay off the old loans that have matured. It is also reported that the Chinese bankers have been induced to advance loans on the special treasury bonds that have been issued under the plausible pretext of securing funds to keep the wheels of administration going.

Efforts are being made to reinstate men of the new Chiaotung clique in the Cabinet so that a big Japanese loan may be concluded by these men who are on intimate terms with the Japanese. There has been a vigorous protest against any loan of an unproductive character that might be advanced by the Chinese banks. This protest was fully justified and it is now necessary to protest against Japanese loans for filling the pockets of the militarists as well as against loans from Chinese banks that do not conform with their avowed policy of providing funds for only productive undertakings.

New Loan Developments

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

The foreign financiers have made two emphatic declarations in regard to loans to China: (a) no loan will be made except that which is strictly to be used for industrial purposes; (b) no loan will be made until the nation has been unified. China's unification is still a vision and yet we have heard of negotiations going on recently in which the sum of $10,000,000 for political uses was held out as a bait in one case and a similar offer of $5,000,000 was made in another. Such provisions are diametrically opposed to the declarations just referred to and will become dangerous precedents.

It was through the process of loans that foreign financiers have extended their control over Chinese railways, mines and forests. But now in order to keep the signboard of loans out of sight, investments are made in the nature of joint foreign-Chinese companies. This is another dangerous development because it will mean that any foreign capitalist could launch any industrial enterprise in any part of China provided he has secured the services of a Chinese scape-goat and make the concern appear as a company boated with combined foreign and Chinese capital. If such treacherous tactics are to be tolerated, where is the field for honest competition on the part of conscientious financiers who confine themselves to the noble course of advancing loans on conditions that bear the light of day?

Hitherto the government has been securing loans from two sources, known as foreign loans and domestic loans respectively. Foreign financiers furnish the former and the Chinese people take up the latter. Never before has the government approached a Tuchun or a High Inspecting Commissioner

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(Super-Tuchun) for loans. However, all precedents have been broken by the act of Premier Chin Yung-Peng in soliciting and obtaining from Chang Tso-lin, the war-lord of Fengtien, a loan of $5,000,000 supplied by the so-called Provincial Bank of Fengtien.

Hitherto Tuchuns have at different times pressed the Chambers of Commerce for loans by holding the threat of mutiny over the heads of the merchants. But never has an attempt been made to "squeeze" money out of the Provincial Assembly. In this the Tuchun of Anhui has blazed a new path for his brother militarists by calling upon the Provincial Assembly of Anking to furnish a big loan for military expenses.

Chinese Shadow Dolls—Additional Sources of Design Material

A recent visit to one of the largest and best ethnological museums in the world, located in the middle west, U. S A. which is rich in all manner of materials, highly suggestive to all designers, decoraters and artists, and which will have a profound influence on the next decade of decorative arts, Miss Ruth Reeves, an artist, found that the shadow puppets of China, the original of all puppets, and the prototypes of the Japanese puppet dolls, will share a large part of the success in the designs used on "milady's gowns" in many lands.

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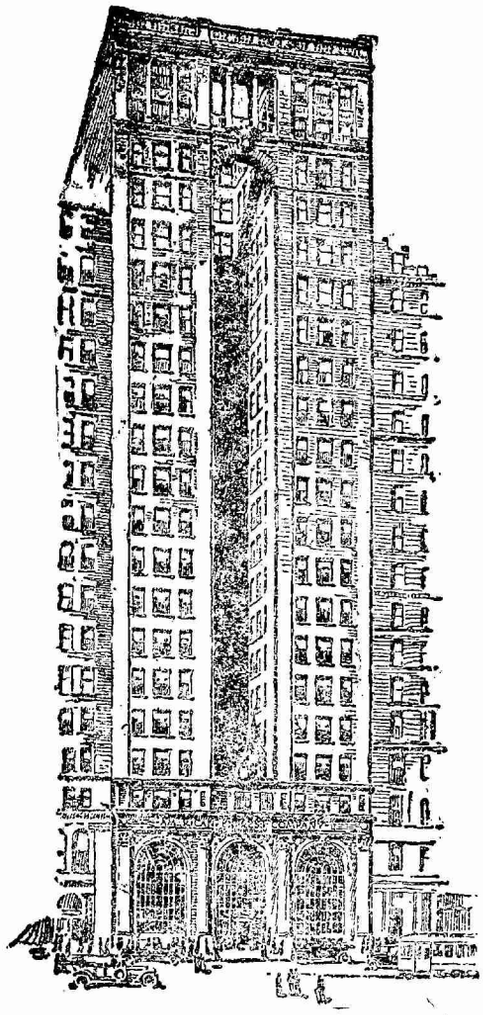

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Chinese art is never very far from our thoughts and more inspiration has come from this source than from any other single art. This has been true through the ages. Persia, Italy, even Egypt and India were constant borrowers from the old Chinese models and it is an evidence of the fundamental purity of their taste that each century, each generation of designers can refer with profit to the wealth of material left us by this remarkable and beauty loving people.

According to Miss Reeves, the shadow puppets, or dolls, *poupette*, have come to us through the shadow plays, one of the oldest and most popular theatrical plays in China of early days.

"The play reaches back in China to very ancient times. The oldest historical reference to shadow theatricals relates to the year B. C. 121. The shadow figures were originally the shadows or souls of the dead returning to this world, and were first utilized in spiritualistic and magical incantations.

"From China this pastime spread to Java, Burma, India, and in the 14th Century it reached the Turks of Khokand, Tashkend, Khina, Bukhara, Samarkand, Constantinople, the Arabs of Syria and Egypt, and became popular in Italy, France and Germany. The French name is still '*Ombres Chinoises*,' traced back to Father duc Halde, who in his description of China (1735) was the first to call attention to the existence of the play in China."

Some of the costumes now being fashioned with these designs take in all types of costumes, from the motor coat to the evening dress, with an adaption of a Chinese headdress developed with pearls and tulle.

With the American Woman's Club

The annual report of the president Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier and the chairman of the various committees, formed the program at the last meeting of the American Woman's Club on Tuesday afternoon, May 17. Mrs. Lobingier said in part:

"This year of our club's existence, now so near the spring-time closing is like every preceding year,-twenty-two all told,-"the best of all." So many memories, the happy ones far outnumbering the sad, crowd in retrospect, that it is quite impossible to chronicle all. With the interesting reports of officers, department leaders and committee chairmen to follow, there is comparatively little, as your retiring president, that I need recount.

"I can scarcely forego taking a few moments to mention briefly some special features of the year's work and to express my grateful appreciation of the always ready, always helpful and united co-operation from each and every one of our more than four hundred members, in whatever phase of work undertaken or pleasures planned throughout the year.

"We have been honored by the presence of many distinguished guests, among them Mrs. Strauss, our distinguished guest of to-day, who with Admiral Strauss, commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, we hope to welcoming as honor guests at our coming garden party; Admiral Gleaves, while in command of the Fleet and members of his staff and their wives; His Excellency, the American Minister and Mrs. Crane, whose gracious gift to the club we treasure; Mr. Tenney, Chinese secretary of the

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American Legation and Mrs. Tenney; Mrs. Cunningham, the wife of our American Consul General on her return from vacation; Mrs. Frederic W. Stevens, our honor guest at the dinner given in December; Dr. Ferguson, who has generously aided the Literary department in its study of "Far Cathay" and in enriching the *Club Annual*; Mrs. Ferguson, a beloved ex-president; Mesdames Woods, wife and mother of Captain Woods, commander of the Yangtsze Patrol; Mrs. Owens, who spoke so interestingly of her three years' war work in France; Mrs. McCauley, the first American woman lawyer admitted to practice in the U. S. Court for China; Mrs. Connell, who for a decade before going with her husband to the homeland, was one of our tireless workers; Mrs. McWilliams Holt, who brought greetings from Manila clubs; Mrs. Mei, Mrs. Chu and Miss Yung, who charmed us with her account of what the Y. W. C. A. has done for women and girls in China; Miss Brown, recently arrived hostess secretary of the Y. W. C. A.; Dr. and Mrs. Freeman who brought greetings from the homeland; Mrs. Cherrington of Pasadena, Mrs. Desly of Rhode Island, the quartet of gracious women who gave greetings from as many states at our twenty—second birthday party last November and many other delightful friends, from many lands, who have visited us during the year as guests of the entire club. I have not, of course, included guests of our several departments.

"We extend our warmest thanks to all the many friends who have contributed to our work, especially in the two entertainments given for Famine Relief, which netted nearly $3000.; to the management of the Astor House and Carleton Cafe, to the Columbia Country Club for its generous assistance in the entertainments planned to swell the Club's fund for permanent equipment, and to secure funds for the work of the Social Service department. Especially, do we thank the daily press of Shanghai for constant courtesies and assistance. It has been a joy in the years it has been my privilege to be a member of the the American Women's Club to serve our organization in any way possible. My regret is that I could not do more for the club. For my successor, Mrs. Raven and her co-workers, I bespeak the same loving, loyal co-operation you have given your officers this past year. I know it will be theirs."

* * * *

Mrs. T. W. Stedman, secretary of the club then gave her report for the year; Mrs. R. I. Clapp, vice-presidents, and Mrs. A. C. Davis, corresponding secretary, reported briefly, and Mrs. R. E. Lunkley, treasurer, gave a detailed account of the club's financial status. The club received $1,367 in dues during the year, and presented a gift of $1,357 to the famine relief. It's total receipts amounted to $4,860 of which $593 remains in the treasury. Gifts have been made to various philanthropic causes, and approximately $1,000 has been added to the Department Equipment Fund. The club roll now bears the names of 416 paid-up members. Mrs. J. H. Snoke, librarian then reported, and Mrs. G. T. Armstrong will act as librarian for the coming year in place of Mrs. D. D. Patterson, who is unable to serve. Mrs. James MacBeth then reported for the Courtesies Committee and stated that 165 new members had been welcomed. Mrs. H. A. Wilbur reported for the Literary Department and

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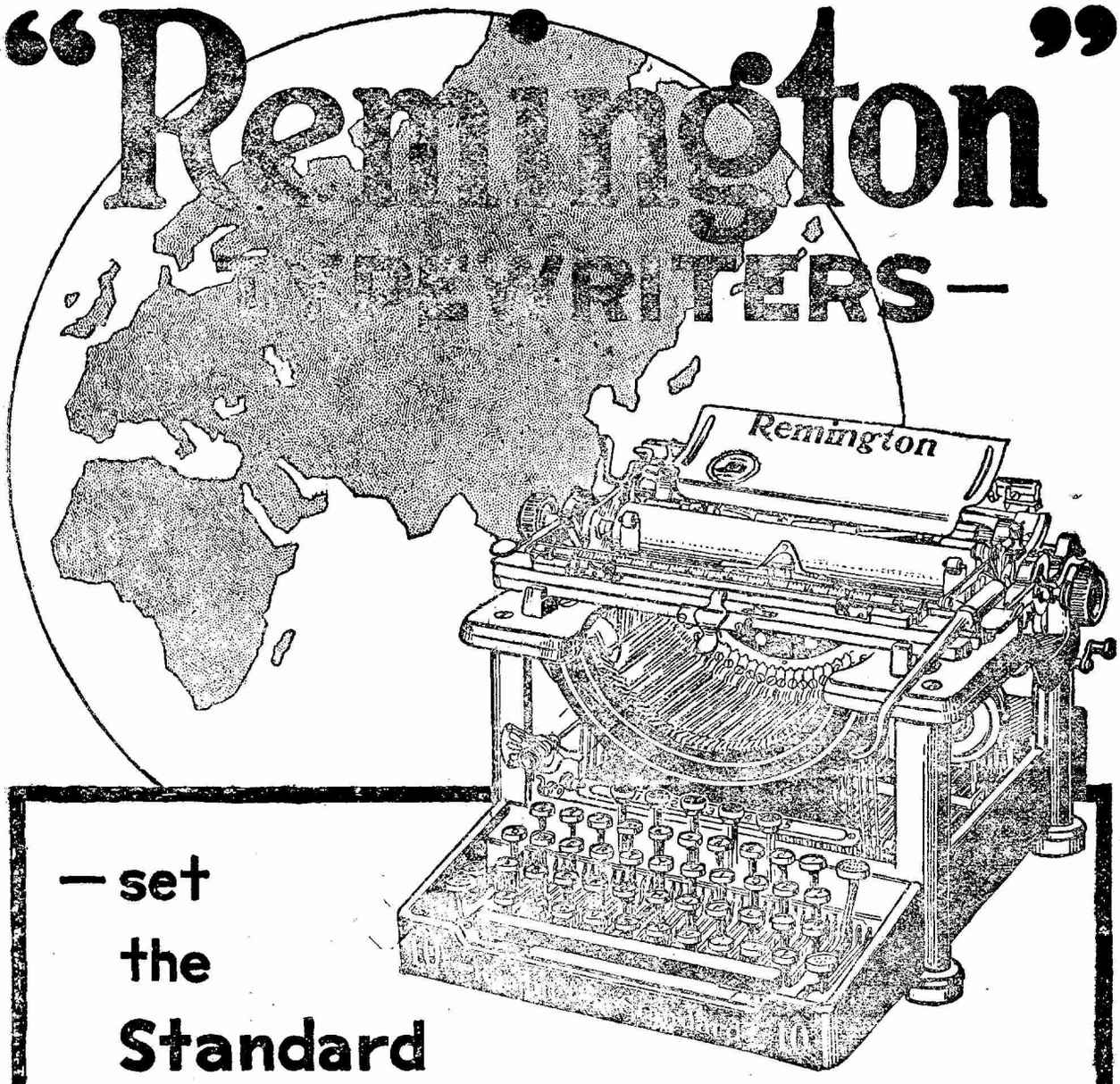

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said that twenty-six lectures had been delivered thus far practically most of them dealing with some phase of Chinese art. Mrs. J. T. Hammond reported briefly on the work accomplished by the Social Department, followed by a report by Mrs. G. B. Fryer on the Membership Committee. Mrs. J. MacDonnell told of the work being done by the Social Service Department during the year. Mrs. W. G. Hiltner gave the last report for the Mother's Department, which is in a thriving condition, despite of the fact that it is one year old.

American School Recognized By Colleges

American colleges are giving the Shanghai American School as high recognition as is given to any high or preparatory schools in the United States. Ten seniors will be graduated by the Shanghai school next month, all of whom are going to colleges in the United States. Two of last year's graduating class are also going to enter American colleges this fall.

Willard W. Bartlett, the principal of the school, took up the matter of accrediting the Shanghai school with these colleges early last fall, with most gratifying results. In nearly every case graduates of the Shanghai American School will be accepted on certifiation of the school without examinations. The only colleges not doing this are colleges which do not receive students from any schools without examinations.

The following extracts from letters from the different colleges show the recognition which the Shanghai American School has already attained in America:

George M. Jones, secretary of Oberlin, writes: "I will be glad to recognize the work being done by the Shanghai American School and to accept any graduates that the principal may feel that he can recommend, receiving them upon exactly the same basis as we receive the graduates of American High Schools."

The following quotation is from a letter from W. D. Hiestand, registrar of the University of Wisconsin: "In the case of well prepared students, whose course of study has fully and satisfactorily covered our minimum entrance requirements, we should be quite willing to admit them here without examination upon your favorable recommendation and certification of their work in full detail."

From W. E. Stone, the president of Purdue University, comes the following words: "We shall be glad to receive for admission to our freshman class without examination any graduate of your school, provided his course has covered our entrance requirements. There will be no question about this if your graduates all complete the courses shown in your prospectus."

Dean L. S. Dancey of Carroll College sends this letter: "The matter of placing the Shanghai American School on our approved list has been gone over and I am glad to say that your request is granted and that we shall be glad to receive students from the Shanghai American School without examination. I am glad to note the character of the work that you are doing and wish to congratulate you upon the standards which you are maintaining."

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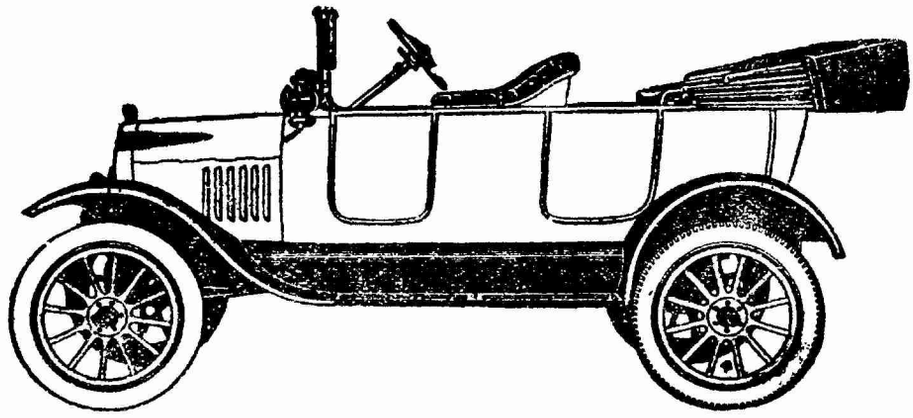

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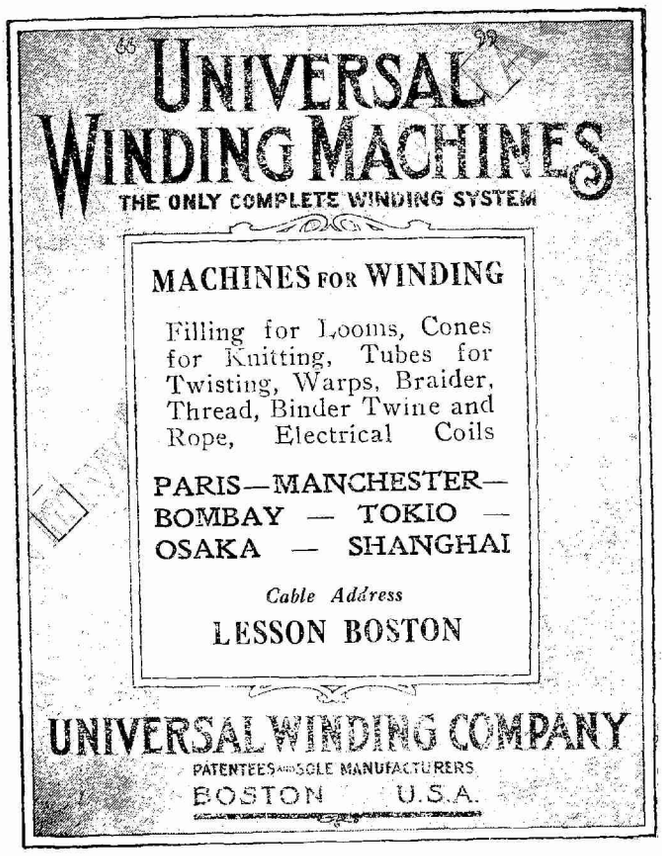
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Dennison University has replied as follows: "The curriculum of your school has been examined by the university recorder and I have the pleasure of informing you that Shanghai has been tentatively placed on our list of approved schools. Students will be admitted to our freshman class without examination .....May I add a word of personal appreciation of the work done at the Shanghai American School. From every source I have received excellent reports of the school. I congratulate you upon the success it has attained. Very sincerely yours, C. W. Chamberlain, president."

President Blanchard of Wheaton College, Illinois, writes: "Your students will receive full credit for work done in the Shanghai American School and be received here without examination."

The Shanghai American School has always endeavored to hold itself to the highest scholastic standards and this recognition of its efforts will be gratifying to the American community in China, and especially to the boys and girls, the young men and women who will be going from the American School to colleges in the homeland.

The Tenth Anniversary of Tsing Hua College, Peking.

The tenth anniversary of Tsing Hua College, celebrated from April 30, to May 2, was made memorable by a simple message which Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced in the course of his speech at the dedication of the $200,000 auditorium. The message was to this effect: "Steps have been taken for the creation of an endowment fund. In the accomplishment of this, two things will be achieved; the institution will be perpetuated and an immortal monument built to American liberality and friendship."

This decision of the Chinese government is of equal importance to the announcement of the intention of the United States government in 1908 to remit one half of the American portion of the Boxer Indemnity and the Chinese decision to utilize the fund for the education of young men and women in American colleges and universities. Finding it necessary to have a special school in China to prepare students for entering high institutions of learning in the United States, the Chinese government established Tsing Hua College. Tsing Hua is an offshoot of the Chinese-American arrangement with no prospect for its perpetuity. It will cease to exist in 1940 when the Boxer Indemnity will have been completely returned. The creation of an endowment fund for the future of the college is an important measure. It is more or less surprising that the authorities of this college should not have made this point of creating an endowment fund a special feature in the celebration of the tenth anniversary. Compared with that fund, the anniversary became a matter of small importance. It was as early as 1917, the question of an endowment fund for Tsing Hua received the attention of the Chinese authorities who were entrusted with the administration of the college. A coard of trustees has now been organized, including the Minister and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the American Minister to China, and this board will take over the endowment fund in the hope that

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A Chinese city was once abandoned because it was full of robbers.

That a colony of Chinese Jews exists in Kaifeng.

What city in China has no beggars and no poverty.

Where the oldest university in the world is located?

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The third edition of Crow's "Handbook for China" is just off the press and is now on sale at the leading bookstores. No other work contains in such a small compass so much interesting and valuable information about China. It is the one reference book which everyone interested in China should have at hand. There are chapters on the history, religions and government of China, giving in concise but readable form the salient facts concerning these subjects. There are also sections on money and exchange, laws, passports, weights, measures, architecture, porcelain, painting, jewelry, cloisonne, treaty ports, etc.

The colored maps are brought up to date in every detail. The large map of China is the only one of its kind in which all place names are spelled according to the system officially adopted by the Chinese Post Office.

This is not a tourist's book. No matter how long you have lived in China you will find in it much that is of interest and value to you.

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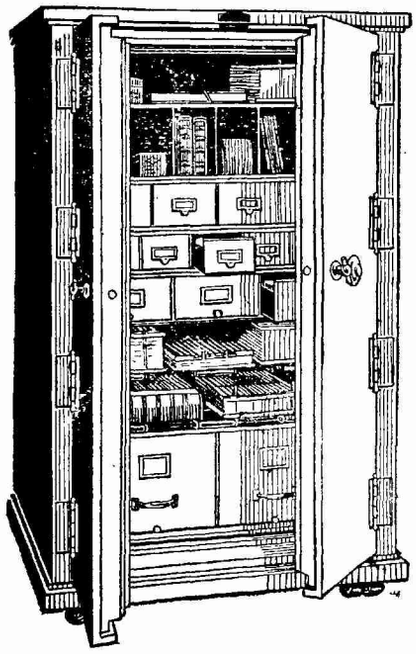

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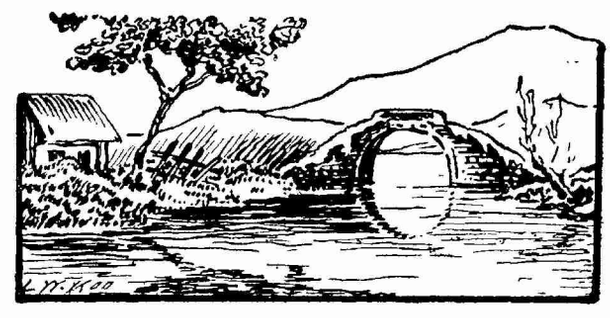
the fund would increase to such a size by the end of 1940 that the income therefrom would be sufficient to carry on the work at Tsing Hua together with the educational mission in the United States which is an essential part of the college activities. Regulations are being drawn to deal with the investment of the fund and will be of such a nature that it will be in safe hands.

A pamphlet containing the history of the institution was distributed on the campus and traced the events of the institution back to the time when they first started to employ American teachers on the staff.

Ceremonies for the tenth anniversary were numerous and varied, extending over a period of three days from Saturday to Monday. They included the opening of the new auditorium. Games and drills were given by the boy-scouts and the athletic classes on the field in front of the new Roosevelt Memorial Gymnasium. Plays both in Chinese and English were presented by the students. Speeches were given by President King, Minister Yen and Minister Crane in the auditorium which was dedicated with much ceremony. The American teachers of the college were conspicuous by their absence on its tenth anniversary. Here and there a few of them were seen on Sunday. Whether there were many Chinese teachers educated in America present it was difficult to say. On such an occasion in the United States they would have worn academic caps and gowns. Neither did the Chinese teachers nor the Americans wear them last Saturday and Sunday. If they did so, the ceremonies might have been made more impressive. In spite of this, the outing to the historical place where Emperor Kang Hsi used to tread, coupled with the privilege to inspect the newly erected building at Tsing Hua, was thoroughly enjoyable.



Howard S. Moy Fosters Chinese Investments in America

The foreign department of the Great Lakes Trust Company, of Chicago, showing Mr. Moy and some of his clients, who represent a total investment of more than G. $20,000,000 in real estate in that city.

This biographical sketch of Howard S. Moy might well be headed, "Who's Who Among the Chinese in America," since Mr. Moy is a thoroughly Americanized Chinese business man and a man who is making himself felt in general business circles in Chicago. He is a native of Kwangtung Province but went to America in 1898 and received most of his education there. He traveled in Europe in 1906 with Kang Yu-wei and then returned to China where he acted as English secretary for the Jun Wah Mining Company of Kwangsi Province. After his return to America he and his father became interested in a chain of restaurants and cafes in Chicago and are now proprietors of several enterprises of this kind, the chief one being the King Joy Lo of Chicago, which was established fifteen years ago largely through the efforts of Mr. Kang Yu-wei.

It is in banking, however, that Mr. Moy has become identified with the larger business interests of the Chicago district. He is assistant manager of the foreign department of the Great Lakes Trust Company of Chicago, an institution which was organized in 1919. This was the first bank to be organized in America that catered to Chinese investors in the United States and has done a great deal to induce the Chinese merchants of America to make investments in America rather than send their surplus funds back to China. The bank has connections in China and is now developing an ambitious banking scheme for both China and New York City. The president of the bank is Harry H. Merrick, formerly of Armour and Company, and now president of the Mississippi Valley Association and former president of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Mr. Merrick is one of the leading business men of the Central Western part of America and is an important factor in the development of American trade in China.

Mr. Moy was one of the organizers of the Chinese Industrial and Commercial Association of Chicago, an organization which includes the leading Chinese business men of that section. It is affiliated with the Chicago Association of Commerce. There are approximately 5,000 Chinese in the Chicago district and they are said to own more than G. $20,000,000 worth of real estate, chiefly business property in the city of Chicago. They are actively working to make Chicago the center of Chinese-American trade and are an active factor in encouraging the American manufacturers in the Chicago and Mississippi Valley territory to extend their selling organizations to China. Mr. Moy's father, Moy Wah June has been president of the Chicago Chinese organization since its founding early in 1919.

Howard S. Moy
梅英福

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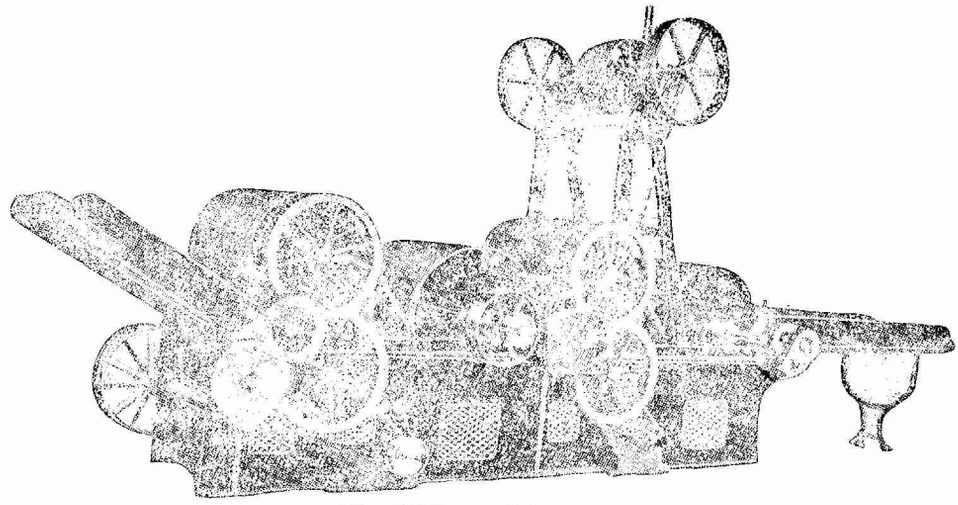

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Agents in China

Men and Events

A dinner dance will be given by the American University Club on the evening of Friday, May 27, A meeting of the executive committee was held last week.

It is reported that the *s. s. Cathay*, the third of the boats built by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Company for the United States Shipping Board, will be launched on Thursday, May 26.

Mrs. T. F. Holt, wife of Mr. Holt of Smith, Bell and Company, Manila, P. I. who has been in Shanghai for the past two weeks visiting Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, expects to depart this week for Manila.

The report of the executive committee meeting of the Shanghai American School which appeared in last week's issue should have stated that the meeting was held in December, instead of May 5, as reported.

F. W. Tower, head of the manufacturing department of the British American Tobacco Company, Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Tower, will depart for America on leave on the *s. s. Ecuador*, Saturday, May 21.

According to a notice appearing in the *New York Times*, April 23, Fearon, Daniel and Company, with offices in Shanghai and other points in the East was recently incorporated for $100,000 as general trading company at Wilmington, Delaware.

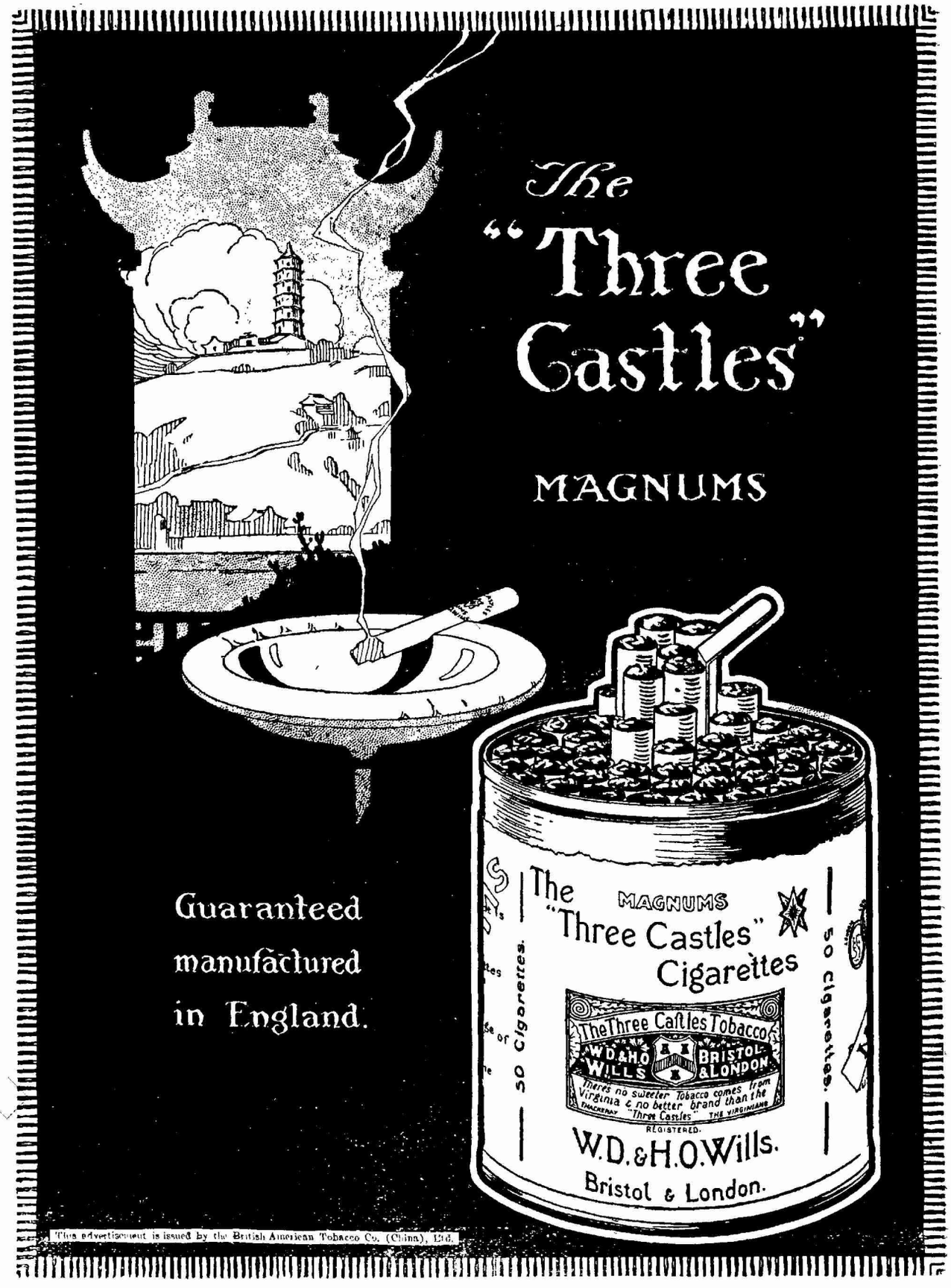
Plans are being formulated for a social to be given for the Community Church members and their friends at the Columbia Country Club, on Thursday evening, May 26. The invitation is a general one and includes all Americans and their friends.

A demonstration of students and an entertainment is planned for Saturday afternoon, by the students of the Institution for the Blind, 4 Edinburgh Road. The entertainment will be given at the Olympic Theater, on Saturday afternoon, May 21, beginning at 3 p.m.

The Good Roads Movement of China held a meeting of their executive committee on Monday, May 16, when officers for the ensuing year were elected. They are: Dr. C. T. Wang, president; Dr. P. W. Kuo and Bernard Firth, vice-presidents; K. P. Chen, treasurer; G. E. Sokolsky, secretary; and Miss Gretchen Fitkin, publicity director. The survey committee has been authorized to make a survey of a road to run from Shanghai to Hangchow, and an appropriation has been set aside for this purpose.

Clifford Hewitt, mechanical engineer of the new mint in Shanghai left on Sunday night with Sah Fu Mo, director of the mint commission, and W. H. Hsieh to inspect the Nanking mint. They returned on Monday night. Mr. Hewitt will make his report to Peking within a few weeks. The mint at Nanking has not been in operation since December. Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Sah left on Wednesday morning May 18 for Hangchow they will inspect the two mints there. Mr. Hewitt has authority from Peking to visit all the mints in China and make a detailed report. They are expected to return in several days.

An exhibition of Chinese paintings was held under the auspices of the China Society, New York,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from April 16 to 23, inclusive at Bourgeois Galleries, 668 Fifth Avenue, New York City (near 53rd Street). Only pictures passed by the committee of the China Society of America as of extraordinary merit were shown. The committee had the honor of giving a reception to the newly arrived Chinese Minister, Mr. Sze, at the opening of the exhibition on Saturday, April 16. The entire proceeds (admission $5 00) went to the Famine Relief in China.

The death occurred at Peking, on Saturday, May 14, of M. Boppe, French envoy at Peking since 1918. His death was caused from an operation for acute appendicitis. He was 55 years old and has spent most of his life in the French diplomatic service. Early in his career he was appointed to a post at Constantinople and later Minister to Servia. At one time he was French representative at Belgrade. He is survived by Mme. Boppe, who is at present in Peking, and three children in France. Impressive funeral services were held at the Peitang Cathedral at Peking and were attended by the diplomatic corps in Peking.

Miss Agatha Harrison, tutor to students training for welfare work at the London School of Economics arrived in Shanghai last week, on the *s. s. Empress of Asia*, May 13. Miss Harrison is coming to China under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Associations and will help train Chinese women for welfare work, and advise employers, whenever she is requested to do so, on welfare work generally. She is at the head of the department of social science of the University of London, where she had charge of the training of welfare workers in that institution, and has been active in organizing the welfare workers institute. She has been a welfare worker for many years.

The executive committee of the American University Club of China held a meeting last week and a new member was added to the staff, Loy Chang, to succeed David Z. T. Yui, to represent Harvard. A dinner-dance was planned by the Committee to be given on the evening of Friday, May 27, the place and details to be announced later. The committee received the report of the policy committee on the progress made in the giving of series of lectures under the auspices of the club. The three speakers already secured for the series are: Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University, Dr. Robert Fitch of Hangchow and Hu Suh of Peking University, known as the literary revolutionist.

The annual dinner and election of officers of the Advertising Club of China was held at the Yih Ping Shang Hotel on Wednesday evening, May 18. Dr. Fong F. Sec, retiring president, acted as chairman of the meeting. The following officers for the coming year were elected: president, S. Percy Westaway; vice-president, T. B. Chang; secretary (foreign), Benton Sanders: secretary (Chinese), T. Y. Chang; treasurer (foreign), John S. Potter; and treasurer (Chinese) C. P. Yeh. Committees: membership—Don D. Patterson and C. F. Lin, house—John A. Dissmeyer and E. S. Ling, vigilence—A. R. Hager and Dr. Fong F. Sec, organisation—S. W. Wolfe and C. S. Waung, educational—Thos. M. Knight and Thos. H. Yu and publicity—J. B. Powell and Y. D. Shen.

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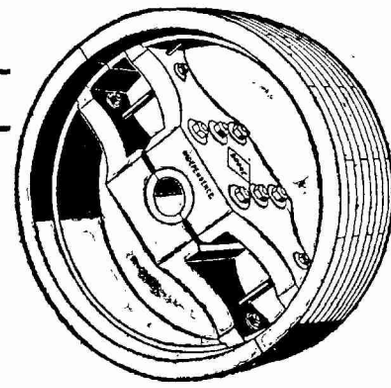

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16-673

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16-674

News from North China

The next reunion of the American College Club will be held at the Grand Hotel de Pekin on May 21 at 7.30 p.m. There will be a reception before and after dinner. Several prominent speakers will address the gathering and there will be dancing after the dinner.

The eighteenth annual athletic sports of the Anglo-Chinese College were held on the college ground at Lao Hsi Kai in Tientsin on May 7. One feature of the sports was the flying at half mast of a Chinese flag to remember that the date was May 7, the day of China's humiliation.

Thomas F. Millard, founder of the *China Press* and *Millard's Review*, who has been visiting in Peking for the last six weeks, left on May 10 for New York via Shanghai.

President and Madame Hsu Shih-chang gave a garden party at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon at the Presidential Mansion. Guests were received at Huai Jen-tang. Refreshments were served at the Huai Jen Tang and summer drinks at Ying Tai, Ta Yuan Ching Chung and Tze Kuang Ko.

The advertisement of the Ministry of Communications of October last, inviting technical young men to join the railway and other services under the Ministry of Communications, was responded to by over 500 applications in the last few months, and altogether 150 young men have consequently joined the services.

William Baker and Miss Ruth Stock were married last Monday at the home of Captain and Mrs. W. Russell Ketcham, Tientsin. The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast for a few of the young couple's friends. Mr. and Mrs. Baker left on the afternoon train for Peking, where they will spend their honey-moon.

C. R. Scott and Mr. Robinson, who are on a trip around the world in the interests of the Y. M. C. A. have visited Peking and Tientsin this week. They left for Mukden and Seoul on Wednesday after the investigation of the Y. M. C. A. in North China. From Korea, they would go to Japan, sailing for America early in June.

Mrs. L. H. Heintz died in Peking from the smallpox on the afternoon of May 10 after having been ill for a short time. Mr. and Mrs. Heintz came to Peking in October 1919. Mr. Heintz has been assisting in the construction work of the Rockefeller Foundation. The funeral was held on the afternoon of May 11 in Oliver Jones Hall.

The Japanese Girls' High School in the Japanese Christian Church at Tientsin was formally opened on last Saturday afternoon. Two hundred persons were present, including a few foreigners. The school was established under the initiative of Mrs. Yoshida, whose husband is a prominent member of the Japanese community, being engaged in mining and other enterprises.

The First Order of Merit was conferred upon High Inspecting Generals Chang Tso-ling and Wang Chan-yuan on May 10 by President Hsu Shih-chang

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT
Correspondent in China—The Chinese-American Bank of Commerce

16-676

At the same time the Second Order of Merit was conferred upon General Ma Fu-hsiang, the Mohammedan military leader, and the Third Order of Merit upon General Chang Chin-wei, generalissimo for the Urga Expedition.

Rev. John D. Hayes, of the United International Famine Relief Committee, and Josef W. Hall, of the Chung Mei News Agency, returned to Peking on May 6 an investigation tour conducted on behalf of the committee through Shensi and Kansu. The tour has required a little more than two months, and during the period, they have covered a distance of nearly 5,000 li of overland travel.

The Chinese government awarded to Dr. C. D. Tenney, former American *charge d'affaires*, a second class Pao Kwang Chia Ho decoration on May 6. The order was given to him in appreciation of Dr. Tenney's various services to the Chinese people and nation. Dr. Tenney, prior to his departure for America last summer, was counsellor of the American Legation at Peking.

Chang Hu, former Vice-Minister of Finance, and a prospective candidate for the portfolio of finance, has issued a formal letter to the press denying that he has been negotiating for Japanese loans and pointing out that Japanese loans at present are impossible to negotiate. He declares in the letter that although he has been prominent in financial circles for ten years he has not concluded a single loan.

Beginning from May, return tickets to Peitaiho, a summer resort in North China, are being sold at any station of the Chinese Government Railways that have joined the domestic through traffic service at reduced rates. At such stations that cannot issue return tickets in the proper form, special certificates bearing the amount of the reduced fare and the dates of effective period will be issued by the traffic inspectors to applicants.

Dr. C. T. Wang has accepted an invitation to Peking and Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has recommended to the President the appointment of Dr. Wang as China's representative on the International Arbitration Court at the Hague. Dr. Wang will also enter into negotiations with the Netherlands government for a revision of the Chinese-Dutch treaty relating to Chinese residents in Dutch colonies and Dutch residents in China.

A dual debate between Tsing Hua College and the Premedical School of Peking Union Medical College will take place this Saturday in Peking. The question is: Resolved: "That China should withdraw from the League of Nations." The affirmative team of the Premedical School will debate at home. The debate will be held in the dining room of Oliver Jones Hall. The negative team of the Premedical School will go to Tsing Hua College the same evening.

An agreement was signed on Monday between the Peking municipality and the Banque Industrielle de Chine for the construction of tramways in Peking. The arrangement as now made consisted of the raising of half of the capital for the formation of the tramway company by public subscription. The company will be capitalized at $4,000,000, shared equally by the government and the public, the bank loaning the government its share of $2,000,000 out of the proceeds of the loan of the Second Year of the Republic.

Chang Shou-ling, Director General of the Wine and Tobacco Administration, has been trying to get British and American tobacco merchants in China to agree to a tax on cigarettes, but the foreign merchants have resisted on the ground that under treaty rights they are exempt from such a tax. On Saturday last there was a conference between British officials and the officials of the administration on the matter. In the conference, Director General Chang pointed out that the Chinese tobacco merchants had to to pay a 10 percent tax, and that it would be only fair for foreign merchants to pay the same tax.

Peking, May 14, 1921.

News from Central China

A party of twenty American tourists arrived in Hankow from Shanghai last Tuesday morning, May 10, on a sightseeing trip. The party returned down river by the same steamer *Tuckwo*.

Chen Kai, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Hankow and superintendent of the Hankow Customs, left Hankow for Changsha last Tuesday to arrange his mother's funeral. He has been relieved by the Peking government because of his mother's recent death in Hunan.

H. C. Hwang, of the military staff of the provincial government, who was delegated by General Wang Chuan-yuan to study the post-war conditions in Europe after the war, has returned to the provincial capital, Wuchang. A banquet was given in his honor in the Stork Tower of Wuchang by military officers.

Ex-Primier Hsiung Hsi-ling passed through Hankow this week en route to Changsha, Hunan. He is now visiting Changsha at the request of the Hunan authorities who want to get his counsels and advise in framing the provincial constitution of Hunan province. Mr. Hsiung is a native of Hunan province.

General Wang Chuan-yuan, Military Governor of Hupeh and InspectorGeneral of the Yangtze Valley, is reported to have obtained in Peking a promise from Primier Chin Yun-pung to appropriate $200,000 and national loan bonds to the value of $1, 000,000 for paying off the outstanding military arrears of Hupeh.

There was recently a mutiny in Shihmen, Hunan, among troops of a commander of Hunan province. Being not paid for several months, the soldiers mutinied and surrendered themselves to another general of Hupeh by first murdering their own commander. The outbreak has now been quieted down after some skirmishes.

The list of Hankow modern banks has been expanded by the addition of another Chinese bank, the Chung Yuan Industrial Bank, organized by some prominent Chinese business men of Hankow and Shanghai. The bank is a purely Chinese enterprise and will conduct all modern banking business under Chinese management.

"Educational Reconstruction," is the subject of an address given by Mr. Tseng Chieh, a Columbia graduate returned from America and now professor of the Department of Arts and Science of Chung Hua University, Wuchang, to members of the Wuhan

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Students Federation on May 7, China's Humiliation Day, in Boone University.

The local trial athletic meet in preparation for the coming Far Eastern Championship Games at Shanghai takes place today in the compound of Griffith John College. Competitors from schools and colleges in Wuchang and from the provinces of Hunan and Kiangsi are competing so as to select a strong delegation of athletes for the Shanghai games.

Professor C. H. Robertson, of the Lecture department of the Y. M. C. A. National Committee, and his associate Mr. Han, have just concluded their interesting lecture on wireless telephony to Chinese and student audiences in Wuchang and Hankow. A special lecture was given in English for the foreign community of Hankow at the Hankow Y. M. C. A.

John Swire, senior partner of Butterfield and Swire, accompanied by Miss Swire and a friend Miss Logan, returned to Hankow on May 11, from a trip to Ichang on the upper valley of the Yangtze River. Mr. Swire recently visited Hankow from Shanghai for a trip to Ichang, and is out here for a Far Eastern tour. They left the same night for Shanghai.

Because the appointment of Chow Chung-fan as Civil Governor of Kiangsi has not been previously approved by General Chen Kwang-yuan, Military Governor of Kiangsi, Mr. Chow is unable to assume office in spite of a Presidential mandate from Peking. Most probably his appointment will be cancelled by Peking and someone else more agreeable to General Chen appointed instead.

Delegates of the seven Yangtze provinces who are reported to have formed a Tuchuns League under the leadership of Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan have arrived at secret understandings among themselves, and are awaiting the return of General Wang from the capital. Most of these delegates have been authorized by their home provinces to form a union with General Wang.

The Griffith John College of Hankow held its annual college day last Saturday. The speakers of the day were Lou Chi-tze, Provincial Minister of Education, Herbet Goffe, British Consul-General at Hankow, A. E. Marker, manager of Arnold Brothers and Company and chairman of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce, and Dr. H. J. Shu, a British trained medical doctor.

The director of the Hupeh Government Bank is charged with embezzlement of public funds by members of the Provincial Assembly, the Wuhan Chambers of Commerce and other organizations in Wuchang and Hankow. The Ministry of Finance at Peking, seeing the growing protest from all quarters here, has sent a representative to Hankow to investigate the accounts of that bank.

The Hankow Chamber of Commerce has issued a circular to tea merchants in Hankow informing them that the Peking government has exempted them of customs duties on black and brick tea either for export to foreign countries or for transhipment between ports in China for one year commencing on October 10, 1921. There will be no duty in that period on other varieties of tea for export purposes.

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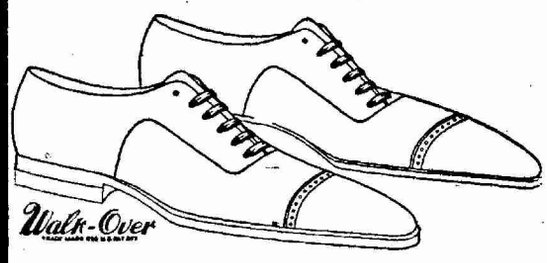

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Peking Union Medical College,
Peking.

The annual speech day of Wesley College, Wuchang, was held today, May 14, The celebrations of the day began with a service in Chinese in the College Chapel conducted by Dr. J. W. Pell. Various prizes, certificates of the college and of the Hongkong University matriculation examination in Hankow were distributed by Mrs. A. G. Cox, wife of Mr. Cox, engineer-in-chief of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

Migration of labor from one province to another in China begins to have appreciable effect as can be seen from the desperate effort of the Hunan Labor Union to resist the importation of labor from Hupeh to Hunan. The 600 Hupeh laborers from Hankow intended for working in the Hunan First Cotton Mill in Changsha have already returned to Hankow on account of irresistable opposition from the Hunan Labor Union.

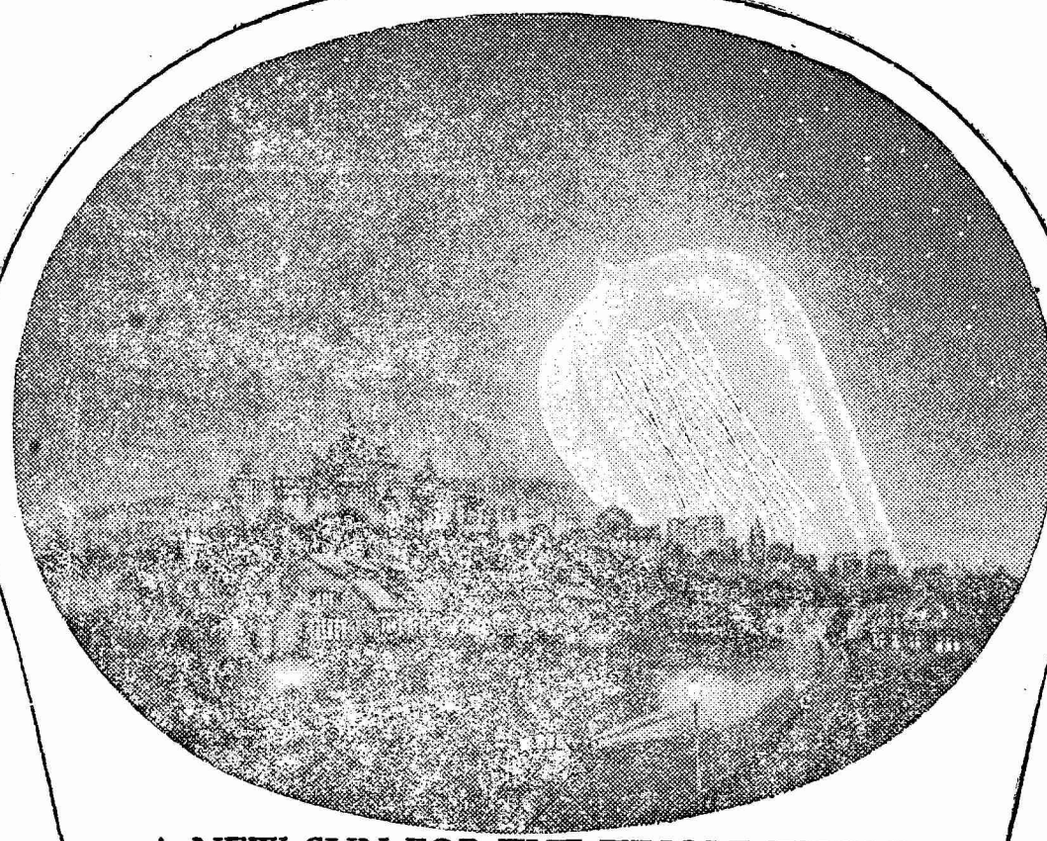
A large motor bus imported by the American Trading Company was landed at the Hankow bund this week. The motor bus will be forwarded to Chowkiakow in Honan province where a motor truck service is being organized by a Chinese company, of which a son of the late President Yuan Shih-kai is the chief promoter. It is understood a truck road now under construction will connect Chowkiakow district with the railway.

Trade conditions in Hunan, Szechuen and parts of Hupeh bordering Honan provinces are as precarious as ever, and to open business with these places is regarded by Chinese merchants in Hankow as a most risky job with but a very narrow margin of profit. Exchange of native products with them has been so hampered that interest in the Chinese financial market has reached almost its minimum mark, which is a sure sign of lack of business.

The Honorable Charles R. Crane, United, States Minister to China, accompanied by his son passed through Hankow last Sunday enroute to Changsha on a hurried visit. He was back in Hankow from Changsha Thursday morning, when a reception was given in his honor at the American Consulate-General at Hankow and was attended by the American community, practically all American bankers, merchants and others being present to meet the American Minister. Mr. Crane left Hankow the same night for Shanghai.

There has been some livening up recently in the Hankow market for exports. A fresh and strong demand for cotton has been created by purchases from Shanghai, and Shensi cotton has advanced by three taels. Wood oil is also firmer by 1.60 taels and cowhides and sesamum seed are steady to firm. Some small purchases of usual shape gallnuts have firmed up local prices for this commodity. In the piece goods market, too, there is a slight improvement and although the market still remains on the quiet side, the under tone is firm. Prices of cotton yarns are very firm with an upward tendency. There is a strong demand for stocks. In general business in Hankow remains very dull.

Hankow, May 14, 1921.



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News from South China

Judge George Hsu Chien, formerly Vice-Minister of Justice in Peking, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic in Canton.

The General Chamber of Commerce of Canton is planning to erect a modern building equipped with apartments for offices, entertainments, and educational lectures and demonstrations.

According to Mr. Wong Woon Ting, the foremost leader of the Canton labor movement, there are now nearly fifty different labor unions in the newly formed Federation of Labor.

Professor and Mrs. John Dewey were in Canton the last two weeks giving lectures before the student body and the interested citizens under the auspices of the Educational Association at Canton.

Canton is sending twenty athlethes to the 5th Far Eastern Olympic Meet to be held at Shanghai beginning May 30. The contingent will be led by Lee Ming Tak, chairman, and M. F. Hu and Tracey K. Jones, physical directors of the Canton Y. M. C. A., who are acting as trainers.

Governor Chen Chiung-ming of Kwangtung has issued a circular telegram declaring that the 30,000,000 Cantonese will stand by him in his opposition to Kwangsi, should the latter refuse to withdraw her troops threatening the peace of his province. Governor Chen also denies that he intends to introduce Bolshevism and other false doctrines into Kwangtung as alleged by the Kwangsi-ites.

Toyshan, formerly known as Sunning, one of the largest districts of Kwangtung Province, has decided to build a large Y. M. C. A., building. Lee Ka Fun, the general secretary of rhe association there, is proceeding to America to raise funds for the purpose from the overseas Chinese there. Most of the Chinese in America are natives of the Sze Yap districts, the leading city of which in wealth and in influence is now Toyshan.

Canton will have its first election for the municipal Advisory Council June first. Some 260,000 voters, including many women, were enrolled. Candidates for seats in the council will be nominated by the voters, and one shall have at least 100 signatures before having his name printed as a candidate. The Canton Women's Union is working to land at least three of their members at the Council and is soliciting for the support of the men.

May 6, or the 29, day of the third moon according to the old calendar, being the tenth anniversary of the first revolution in Canton which resulted in the greater movement and making China at least a nominal republic, was celebrated here with a memorial service in front of the monument erected at the Yellow Flower Hills, seme 120,000 persons atendting during the course of the day. The Boy Scouts succeeded in handling this big crowd without any difficulty. President Lin Sun of the Senate of the National Assembly in Canton was chairman in charge of the celebration.

President Sun Yat-sen's Cabinet consists of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, C. C. Wu, Vice-Minister; General Chen Chiung-ming, Minister of Interior and War, General Cheng Chien, Vice-Minister; Tang Shao-yi, Minister of Finance, Liao Chung Hai, Vice-Minister; Rear-

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8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitn ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changtch Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Sisokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

16-684

Admiral Tang Ting-Kwang, Minister of the Navy, Rear-Admiral Lin Yung-mu, Vice-Minister. General Li Lieh-chun has been appointed chief of staff under Dr. Sun, with General Chiang Chuen-kwei, as assistant chief. Dr. Ma Chun Wu, M. P., will all act as chief secretary to the President.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, leader of the Kuomintang or Nationalist party, was on May 5 formally inaugurated as the President of the Republic of China, aiming to replace Peking with the Canton government. As a special honor to one of their distinguished and patriotic provincials, the Cantonese, upon President Sun's inauguration day, held a parade of more than thirty thousand strong, aside from dragon boats, harbor illumination, lantern parade, and other demonstrations of good-will to the doctor. The ceremony took place before the National Assembly and consisted of the President taking the oath of office and the Speaker of the Assembly presenting the Chief Executive with the official seal of the great office. There was no celebration in Hongkong, because of an order by the British government forbidding same. In the larger cities and towns of the province the inauguration day was made a general holiday. H. W.

Canton, May 6, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

May 12. China lodges protest with Great Britain against inclusion of nation's integrity in renewal of Anglo-Japanese Alliance.——Chinese Advisory Committee of Shanghai Municipal Council assumes office.

May 14. Admiral Joseph Strauss, commander-in-chief of American Asiatic Fleet, arrives Shanghai on *U. S. S. Huron.*

May 15. Chinese Cabinet resigns *enbloc.*

May 16. New Chinese Cabinet announced by Presidential Mandate with Chin Yung-peng as Premier, and changes in Ministers of Communications, Finance, Home Affairs, Navy, and War.

May 17. M. Boppe, French Minister to China, dies in Peking.

GENERAL

May 12. New German Cabinet accepts Allied ultimatum.——British industries said to be adversely affected as result of coal strike.

May 13. British transport and rail workers reported to be tightening ban on coal shipments.——Insurgent movement in Poland complicating situation in Europe.

May 14. High British Court approves Russo-British Trade Pact.——Polish insurgent chief said to have ordered a cessation of fighting.——Belgian dock workers decide to load no coal for Great Britain.

May 15. British transport and rail unions take steps to aid their striking miners.——Lloyd George reproves Poland.

May 16. Dutch government indicates willingness to cooperate with American capital in exploitation of her oil fields.——Sinn Feiners carry Southern Ireland in nominations for Irish Parliament.

May 17. French Premier warns Germany not to use British denunciation as excuse for invasion

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Silesia.——British transport and rail men retract decision against movement of coal.

May 18. Hostilities stopped in Polish Silesia.——France seeks to float one billion dollar bond issue in United States.——Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to United States, declares Anglo-Japanese Alliance will not operate against United States.

FROM "*The Chinese Engineer & Contractor.*"

Hankow Factories.—Hanyang is the industrial center of Central China. The city is the home of many factories which have been established by the provincial government as well as a number of successful plants operated by private capital. Mismanagement has brought disaster to the government-owned projects and the majority of them have either been absorbed by foreign capitalists, sub-leased or closed. Among the industries that have suffered are: the Hanyang Iron Works, Wuchang Cotton and Flax Spinning and Weaving Plant, the Government Silk Filature, the paper mill, needle and nail factory, brick works, and the so-called model factory. On the other hand the private owned plants are prospering. A short description of these follows:

The Yangtze Machine Works is situated about forty li from Hankow. Within the past year under Chinese ownership and management its capitalization has been increased from $350,000 to $1,500,000. The plant occupies 20,000 square feet of land, and is equipped with modern machinery to produce gas engines, small and large steamers and battleships, railway cars, bridges, steel rails, and cast pig iron. A large dock has recently been installed to take care of ship repairing. Two furnaces for the casting of copper and iron have also been installed under the direction of an American engineer. More than 2,000 workers are employed. The plant has been in operation for seventeen years.

The Wuchang First Spinning and Weaving Company is capitalized at Tls. 3,000,000. Four plants are operated in units, consisting of a cotton mill, a cloth mill, a water works and an electric plant. The cloth mill has a complement of 500 looms, with a capacity for 200 more. Forty thousand spindles, of British manufacture, are in operation in the cotton mill and 40,000 more are on order. The water works and electric power plant are used at present only to supply the cloth and cotton mills. The plant was placed in operation in 1919 with 500 workers.

The Wuchang Electric Light and Power Plant was established in 1914 with a capitalization of $450,000. The plant has a total capacity of 600 horsepower. Japanese capital has recently obtained control of the company and the ownership is now only nominally Chinese. The Chinese shareholders are attempting a reorganization to regain control of the company.

The Hankow Water and Electric Power Plant is a most successful venture, making an annual net profit of $490,000. The plant was established about ten years ago. The manager is Mr. Sung of Ningpo.

The Hsieh Chong Match Factory has been in operation for twenty years and its annual capacity is 43,000 cases. The plant is owned by a company headed by Mr. Sung of the Hankow Water and Electric Power Company. Approximately 500 workers are employed.

The Sui Wha Match Factory was established ten years ago and has a capacity of 40,000 cases annually. Its product is sold in Honan and Shantung provinces.

Peking Tramline Company—A company has been organized to lay a tramway along the principal streets of Peking with a capitalization of $400,000. Half of the capital stock has been subscribed by the merchants of the city and the other half is being advanced by the Banque de Industrielle de Chine. There will be eleven directors and a foreign manager.

Hang Yu Motor Road—Six merchants of Chekiang province have organized a company to construct a motor road along an old official highway that lies between Hangchow and Yuyao and traverses a prosperous farming and commercial district. The total length of the road is approximately 42 li and the cost of construction has been estimated at $180,000. The company plans to incorporate for $500,000, using the remainder of the money invested to purchase twenty-four motor truck to be operated on an hourly schedule between the two points.

Reforestration Along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway—In compliance with an order from the Ministry of Communications regarding reforestration along the Chinese Government Railways, the Tientsin-Pukow Railway has started its first forestry experiment station at Puchen. More than 130 mows of hill slopes are being utilized and more than 2,000,000 young trees have been planted.

Tung Hai Cocoon Trust—Several prominent cocoon dealers of Tungchow and Haimen have under consideration the organization of a company with a capitalization of $470,000, for the purpose of centralizing the marketing of the cocoons of the district. All of the cocoon buyers of the district are being invited to join the company.

Hangchow Satin Weaving—Within the past ten years the satin weavers of Hangchow have profitted enormously by the adoption of foreign weaving machinery. There are now more than 140 weaving mills with 8,400 machines in operation producing an aggregate total of $16,000,000 worth of satin annually. Besides the chief domestic market of Peking, Tientsin, Canton, Hankow, Shanghai, and yangtze River points, the satin is finding its way into foreign countries.

The Textile Industry in Chihli Province—Despite the fact that the province of Chihli is one of the principal cotton growing areas of China and that labor is vastly cheaper that in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces where cotton milling and its first real start, the textile industry of the section started only six years ago. The first cotton spinning and weaving plant was inaugurated by a Japanese returned student with the aid of local capital and since that time a number of plants have come into existence. The following list is a short description of the larger plants now in operation :

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MILLARD'S REVIEW
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The Yu Yuan Spinning and Weaving Company was organized in 1916 and began its operations in 1918. Its capitalization is $3,500,000. The plant has an equipment of 50,000 American spindles and 100,000 more have been ordered. Its total value is placed at three million dollars. The daily production is 24,000 pounds of yarn. Fourteen hundred workers are employed.

The Wha Chin Spinning and Weaving Company has 24,000 spindles of American make. The plant employs 1,300 workers.

The Hung Shen Spinning and Weaving Company has just started its work with a capitalization of $3,000,000. Approximately 30,000 spindles have been installed and are in operation. Plans are being made to establish a canvas plant in connection with the spinning mill.

The Wha Hsin Spinning and Weaving Company has a capitalization of $3,000,000, which is soon to be increased to $10,000,000. The plant has 25,000 spindles and 3,000 workers. Its first branch is now being installed at Tsingtao and expansion plans call for the establishment of other branches in Tongshan, Honan, and neighboring cities. The parent plant is soon to be increased by 12,000 spindles.

The Chihli Model Cotton Mill is the first mill established in the province. It has 50,000 spindles and a capitalization of $250,000.

The Shihkaichwan Public Cotton Mill is owned by the provincial government and has a capitalization of $1,000,000. It now has 12,000 spindles in operation and more on order.

The Chun Wha Industrial Cotton Yarn Company has recently been established with a capitalization of $2,000,000.

The Chun Wha Weaving and Dying Company was established in 1910 with a capitalization of $20,000 and has 150 workers.

The Hsuan Wha Canvas Company was started in 1913 with a capital of $100,000.

In addition to the mills mentioned, there are a large number of smaller plants equipped with wooden or power looms to produce nankeens and "patriotic cloth." From the Kaoyang district of Chihli alone, the annual cloth production aggregates more than $2,000,000 a year.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Since our last report, our market has been rather quiet. At the close, the undertone was steady to firm, owing to the friction existing between Tungchow dealers and Local Cotton Hongs.

With reference to the future outlook, however, we are of the opinion that the market will be governed by the attitude of Spinners.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been steady to firm, and prices have advanced a couple of taels owing to Japanese and Northern dealers buy-

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Philippine Education Co.	Manila, P.I.
Shanghai Newspaper Stand, Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Edward Evans & Sons, 30 N. Szechuen Road	Shanghai.
Kelly & Walsh, 12 Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Kelly & Walsh, Chater Road	Hongkong.
Brewer & Company, 31 Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Chinese American Publishing Co., 25 Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Mission Book Company, 13 North Szechuen Road	Shanghai.
Methodist Publishing House, 10 Woosung Road	Shanghai.
South China Christian Book Co.	Canton.
Astor Hotel News Stand, 7 Whangpoo Road	Shanghai.
Kalee Hotel, 25A Kiangse Road	Shanghai.
Tientsin Press	Peking.
Kelly & Walsh	Yokohama.
Methodist Book Store. The Ginza	Tokio.
Khoo Hock Tye	Penang
China Express Co., 207 Boundary Road	Shanghai.
W. S. Hoe, 76 Bush Lane	Bangkok, Siam.
Commercial Press, 453 Honan Road	Shanghai.
The Range Road Book Store, 516 Range Road	Shanghai.
Chow Zu Kong, Szechuen Road	Shanghai.
Kuo Chi Yuen's Book Store, 24 Teng Shih K'ou Hutung	Peking.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway, News Agents	Shanghai-Nanking.
Mr. P. S. Fu, Yu Ying School, Changsha	Changsha.
Lyric Theatre	Manila, P. I.
Commercial Press	Hankow.
Kuang Hua Press, Ltd., 48 Victoria Road	Tientsin.
Methodist Publishing House	Foochow
Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.	Hankow.
Brewer & Company, Hongkong Hotel Bldg.	Hongkong.
Tientsin Press	Tientsin.
Astor House Hotel	Tientsin.
Grand Hotel de Pekin	Peking.
Grand Hotel de Wagons Lits	Peking.

All branches of the Commercial Press at the following points in China and the Far East: Amoy, Anking, Canton, Changsha, Chengteh, Chungking, Foochow, Hangchow, Hankow, Hengchow, Honan, Kaifeng, Kirin, Kueiyang, Lanchi, Moukden, Nanchang, Nanking, Paoking, Paoting, Peking, Shinchow, Sian, Singapore, Taiyuan, Tientsin, Tsinan, Wuchang, Wuhu, Yunnan, and during summer only at Kuling and Mokansan.

Copies for inspection may also be found on file at the following places in The Far East.

Library Reading Rooms of all Trans-Pacific Ships of the following lines, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, China Mail Steamship Company. — — — — — — — — — —

Manila Hotel	Manila, P. I.	Grand Hotel	Yokohama
Oriental Hotel	Canton.	Grand Hotel	Tsingtau.
Hankow Hotel	Hankow.	Yamate Hotel	Dairen.
Hotel Modern Pristan	Harbin.	Hotel Pleasanton	Yokohama.
Oriental Hotel	Harbin.	Chosen Hotel	Seoul.
Astor House Hotel	Tientsin.	Tor Hotel	Kobe.
Imperial Hotel	Tientsin.	Miyako Hotel	Kyoto.
Astor House Hotel	Hongkong.	Oriental Hotel	Kobe.
Hongkong Hotel	Hongkong.	Bellevue Hotel	Nagasaka.
Peak Hotel	Hongkong.	Osaka Hotel	Osaka.
King Edward Hotel	Hongkong.	Imperial Hotel	Tokyo.
Yamate Hotel	Mukden.	Palace Hotel	Shanghai.
Central Hotel	Vladivostok.	Excursionists Hotel	Canton.
Versailles Hotel	Vladivostok.	Victoria Hotel	Canton.
		Western Hotel	Canton.

In addition to the foregoing, complete files of the REVIEW may be found — — at all American Consulates and Legations in the Far East. — —

ing. Some 3,000 to 4,000 bales were contracted for shipment to Tientsin, Yenkow, Szechuen and Northern ports. Deliveries continue good.

Liverpool, May 9, 1921.

Liverpool Market :—

Good Middling American, Spot..... 7.69 Pence
" " " May ..... 8.08 "
" " " July ..... 8.33 "
Market :—*Steady.*

New York, May 12, 1921.

New York Market :—

July.....13.03 Cents
October .....13.57 "
December .....13.90 "
Spot.....12.85 "
Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay, May 12, 1921.

Bombay Market :—

Broach, F. G. May .....Rps. 305 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, May ... " 225 " "
Fine Oomra, May..... " 267 " "
Market :—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot ex. Wharf.....Tls. 24.60
Shanghai ..... " 23.50
" Mcginned, ... " 23.50
Taichong ..... " 23.75
Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

Yokohama : The Japan Raw Silk crop is reported as progressing satisfactorily. It is also reported that funds for financing the Silk Pool are not sufficient to meet requirements. America is naturally buying from hand to mouth in anticipation of a decline. It is expected that Shinshui No. 1 will fall to about 1000 Yen at the beginning of the New Season.

Shanghai : China Steam Filatures remain inactive buyers and sellers awaiting the results of the cocoon crop. Reports from the early Season markets, which supply only a small part of the export raw silk, are not satisfactory. High prices are asked for cocoons but with the absence of buyers the pretensions of holders will undoubtedly undergo a change during the next few weeks.

Tsatlee : Merchants are awaiting the results of the New Season crop. With a fair crop and continued absence of demand lower prices may be expected.

Tussahs : About 600 bales have changed hands during the week at a reduction of about Tls. 20. The market is steady with fair enquiry.

China Steam Filatures, Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 1200
" " " Extra Chops..... " 1100
" " " Medium Chops ..... " 1050
Tsatlee Improved Reel Best Chops .....Tls. 850
" " " Market Chops... " 800
Tussah Best Chops.....Tls. 510
" Market Chops..... " 490

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, May 18th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 33⅜d. is 1¼d. lower than last week. Our rate for T/T on London has followed with a drop of 1d. to 3/2d. There is a continued demand for Gold remittances and exports remain dull. In the absence of cover our Exchange market closed on the weak side.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 39,070,000 a decrease of Tls 480,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars... $ 37,000,000 an increase of $ 480,000
Estimated value in Taels Tls. 65,710,000, as against Tls. 60,080,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for April.	Thurs. May 12	Friday May 13	Sat. May 14	Mon. May 16	Tuesday May 17	Wed. May 18
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/2.173	3/3	3/3	3/3		3/2 3/2	3/2
D/Dfts. "	—	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼		3/2¼ 3/2¼	3/2¼
4m/s "	—	3/3½	3/3½	3/3½		3/2½ 3/2½	3/2½
T/T India	242.673	250½	250½	251½		254¾ 248	248
T/T France	874.038	770	770	760		765 745	745
T/T N. Y.	62.461	65	65	65	BANK HOLIDAY	65 63½	63½
T/T H'kong	75.577	76	76	76		76 76	76½
T/T Japan	77.009	74¼	74	74		73¾ 75½	75½
T/T Batavia	187.884	192	192	190		191 186	186
T/T Straits	73.182	71	71	71		71 72¾	73¾
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/5.173	3/6	3/6	3/6		3/6 3/5	3/5
6m/s " "	—	3/6½	3/6½	3/6½		3/6½ 3/5½	3/5½
4m/s " D/P	3/6.423	3/7¼	3/7¼	3/7¼		3 7¼ 3/6¼	3/6¼
4m/s " "							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	974.038	870	870	860		865 815	815
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	69.461	72	72	72		72 70½	70½
4m/s " Docs	—	72¾	72¾	72¾		72¾ 71¼	71¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	May 12	May 13	May 14	May 16	May 17	May 18
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34½	34½	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	33¾
	G. $ 60½	G. $ 60⅞	G. $ 60¼	G. $ 59¾	G. $ 59¾	G. $ 59⅝
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 348.70	Tls. 352.40	Tls. 352.50	HOLIDAY	Tls. 362.40	Tls. 363.50
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 993 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00		111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.55	72.5875	72.5625		72.5	72.4
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	2%	2%	1½%		2%	1½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	6½ %	London on Paris	T/T 47.07
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany	T/T 27
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 5 7/16 %	New York on London	T/T 400
" "	4 m/s. 5 7/16 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/31/16
" "	6 m/s. 5 7/16 %	Hongkong on "	T/T 2/5⅛
		Yokohama " "	T/T 2/3⅝

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Wednesday, May 4, to May 7, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate April Tael 1.46 equal $1. Gold.)

S. S. Honolulu Maru, from U. S. A. April 18.

Steel Plates	Pls.	1,734
Carbon Black	,,	253
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,830
,, Prepared	,,	17
Cigarettes	Mille	125,000

S. S. Durban Maru, April 21.

To San Francisco.

Antimony, Regulus	Pls.	420
Iron, Pig	,,	1,680
Walnuts, in Shell	,,	450

To Boston.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	105,000

To Derby.

Silk, Waste :		
Shanghai	Pls.	184.44
Other Ports	,,	9.65

To New York.

Silk Waste :		
Shanghai Bls. 29	,,	102 49
Other Ports Bls. 59	,,	203.41
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	150
Tea, Green :		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	2,579
Hyson, other Ports	,,	34
Bristles	,,	200
Camphor	,,	168
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	471
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	1,056
Feathers, Duck and Goose	,,	296
Groundnut, in Shell	,,	840
,, Kernels	,,	1,125
Hides, Cow	,,	1,848
Intestines, Pig	,,	79
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	13
Skins Doe	Pcs.	10,800
,, Goat, Untanned	,,	127,134
,, Weasel	,,	130,000
Carpets	,,	24
Hats Rush	,,	167,400

To Wilmington.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	68,100

S. S. Venezuela, April 23.

To San Francisco.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled :		
White, other Ports . Bls. .50	Pls.	51.40
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	42.81
,, Piece Goods	,,	3.60
Books, Printed	,,	21
Nugall Extract	,,	252
Tallow, Vegetables	,,	1,269

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature :		
White, Shanghai... Bls. 209	,,	208.34
,, other Ports .. Bls. 15	,,	15.19
Yellow, Shanghai.... Bls. 5	,,	9.81
,, Hankow..... Bls. 5	,,	5.05
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	15.04
Skins, Weasel, with tails	Pcs.	10,000

To Baltimore.

Bristles	Pls.	100

S. S. Mulpur, from U. S. A. April 13.

Iron Angles	Pls.	1,029
,, Bolt, Nuts and Washer	,,	178
,, Nails	,,	84
,, Pipe and Tubes	,,	1,207
,, Pipe and Tube Fittings	,,	43
,, Rivets	,,	18
,, Screws	,,	14
Structural Steel	,,	426
Iron Galvanized:		
Tubes	,,	112
Tube Fittings	,,	76
Wire cloth	,,	278
Arsenic	,,	41
Bronze Powder	,,	15
Colors	,,	1
Cotton, Raw Bls. 100	,,	377
Glucose	,,	46
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	500
Ink, Printing	,,	4
Leather, kid	,,	1
,, Patent	,,	1
Oakum	,,	17
Packings. Unclassed	,,	9
Paper, Writing	,,	176
,, Unclassed	,,	135
Paste	,,	38
Quebrache Extract	,,	168
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	188
,, Prepared	,,	7
Clocks	Pcs.	300
Leather Cloth	,,	13
Machines, Sewing	,,	290
Typewriters	,,	1
Files	Doz.	294
Mirrors	,,	87
Paints, Unclassed	Galls.	890
Rum	,,	5,408
Turpentine, Vegetable	,,	249
Cigars	Mille	50
Cigarettes	,,	1,100
Boots	Pairs	480
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 3	Hk. Tls.	1,779
Machinery	,,	36,447

S. S. Montague, from U. S. A., April 12.

Milk, Condensed	Pls.	43
Flour, Wheat	,,	29
Paper, Printing	,,	234
Glass, Wired	Sq. ft.	10,566
Timber, Softwood	Sup. ft.	41,564

S. S. Nile, April 25.

To Honolulu.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1.16
,, Pongees, Shantung	,,	0.55
Carpets	Pcs.	1

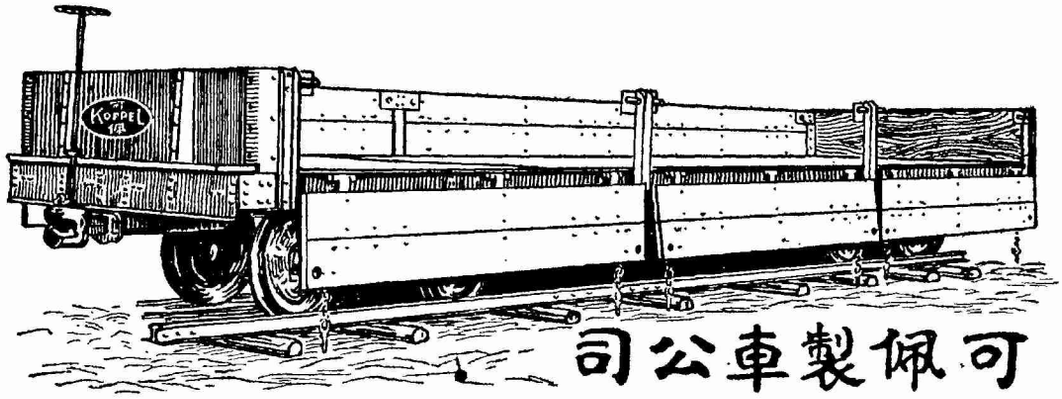
To San Francisco.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	103.27
Ground nuts, in Shell	,,	154
Walnuts, in Shell	,,	150
Carpets	Pcs.	13
Treasure :		
Gold Coins ($5) American	Hk. Tls.	2,220
,, ($10) ,,	,,	7,119
,, ($20) ,,	,,	977,688

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature :		
White, Shanghai.. Bls. 205	Pls.	202.72
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	5.78
,, ,, Shantung	,,	20.32
Skins, Weasel	Pcs.	4,990

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

U. S. P. O. Box 705 : : China Office : : No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

16-691

New Books and Publications

Modern Constitutional Development in China

Modern Constitutional Development in China. By Harold Monk Vinacke. Princeton University Press: 1920.

THE author of this work is Associate Professor of Political Science in Miami University, and the book itself is understood to be a revision of a doctoral dissertation. It has most of the virtues and a few of the vices—if anything so dignified and restrained as a doctoral thesis can be held to be guilty of vice—of that type of research. It is a useful compilation of facts chronologically arranged with some attempt at interpretation.

Starting with a background chapter devoted to a description of the meeting of China and the foreign Powers in intimate, albeit unwilling, relationship during the 19th century, the author moves steadily on from the K'ang Yu-wei reform movement of 1898 to the "Triumph of the 'Military'" after the death of Yuan Shih-kai when the Tuchuns came into their own. The presentation of material is accurate as to fact but uninspired as to style. But then the period itself and the facts discussed are not inspiring except in a potential sense.

Chapters VI. and VII. on the Nanking Constitution, and government under the Constitutional Compact are the most valuable in the book and are of especial interest. A reading of these and a comparison of their point of view with that of Mr. Weale in his discussion of the same material in his *Fight for the Republic* are of value, and in fact necessary, for students of this phase in China's constitutional development.

Remembering the attack upon Dr. Goodnow made by Mr. Weale in his work referred to above, one wishes that Professor Vinacke had spent more time in discussing Dr. Goodnow's part in the Yuan Monarchy movement. On page 183 it is stated that, "Dr. Goodnow may have known of the agitation that was going on at the time, but he certainly did not know that the President desired to make use of his recognized position as an authority on questions of government in order to further the movement for a restoration of the monarchy in China." If proofs were at hand to justify so dogmatic a statement as this it would seem to have been worth while to cite them. While asking for proofs one might also appreciate further light on the statement found on page 56: "The great and powerful England had come to Japan to ask her friendship and alliance." A footnote partially nullifies but does not justify the statement.

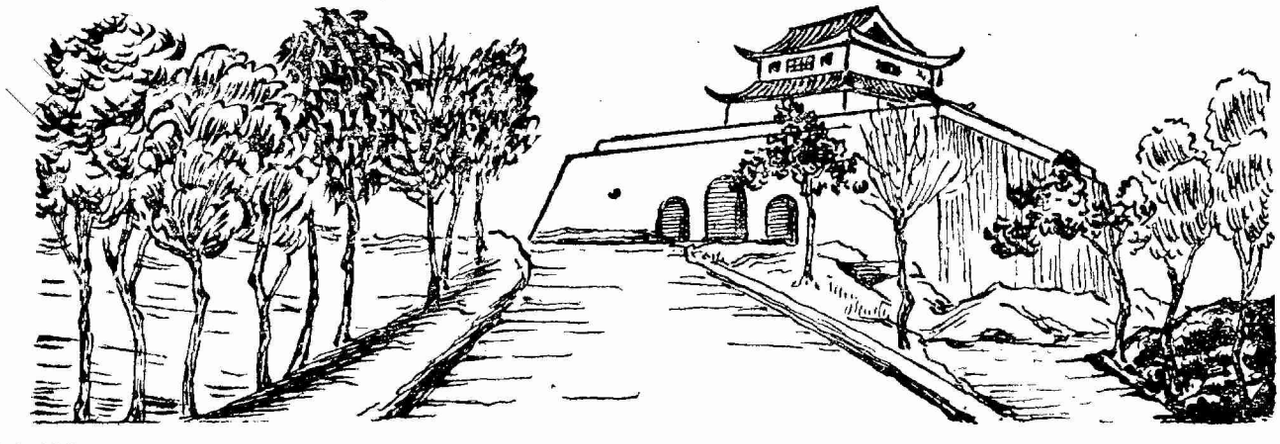
The reference to John Stuart Mill's remarks on the participation of the people in local government as unfitting them for carrying on a Central government is decidedly interesting as is its application by the author to the case of China. The principle involved has undoubtedly had a great deal to do with the weakness of the government under the Republic. It also explains the Decentralization movement of which we hear so much at present. As has often been pointed out this question applied at the outbreak of the Revolution in 1911 which was partially due in its immediate aspect to a quarrel over power between the Central government and the provinces in reference to the building of railways.

Dr. Vinacke's work is a valuable one for reference, and as a foundation for further work; it will serve as a handbook until the present phase of the constitutional movement has ended. At present the subject hangs fire and apparently nothing of a really constructive nature is being done. For the first and second, that is the Manchu and the Republican periods of Constitutionalism, Dr. Vinacke's work is bound to be referred to often.

H. F. M.
Department of Government, St. John's University.

The Educational Directory and Year Book of China.

The seventh issue of the Educational Directory and Year Book of China for 1921 has recently been published and is on sale at Edward Evans and Sons, 30 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai. This work is a requisite in every library. The first issue of the educational directory was in 1914. The book is divided into three parts: the first part containing information of a general and educational nature; part two, is a directory of teachers in colleges and schools, university professors, lecturers and others connected with education, while part three is a directory of schools, colleges, universities, and medical schools, arranged according to provinces, together with the names of the staffs and other information. In this part the statistics of government and non-government schools, supplied by the Chinese Educational Commissioners, are included.



Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

and

C. F. Remer, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selectea that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: A Britisher in the East on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

References: Pp. 556-59.

Questions: 1. Who is Mr. Woodhead? 2. Why was the formation of the Alliance a cause of great surprise? 3. What is ascribed as the "real origin of the treaty"? 4. Why did Germany protest the Alliance? 5. Why is the Alliance unpopular among Britons? 6. Why is the Alliance an obstacle to pleasant Anglo-American relations? 7. How would Mr. Woodhead have the agreement changed?

Topic 2: A Britisher in England on the Alliance.

References: Pp. 563-66.

Questions: 1. Is Mr. Boulger in a position to speak with authority? 2. How does his point of view differ from that of Mr. Woodhead? 3. Does he feel that the United States has any "right" to criticise the Alliance? 4. What is the regional limitation of the Alliance? 5. Why does Mr. Boulger discount the opinion of the English in China? 6. Where does Mr. B. think the real danger to China lies at present? 7. Contrast Mr. B.'s conclusions with Mr. Winckworth's.

Topic 3: An American's Remarks on the Alliance.

References: Pp. 559-61.

Questions: Note: Mr. Remer's articles on the same subject in the *Review*. 1. What are the two points of view referred to by Mr. Remer? 2. Which of these is permanent and which temporary or opportunistic? 3. When did American opinion of the Alliance begin to change? 4. When did it become adverse? Why? 5. How has Japan followed in Russia's footsteps? 6. What is the British Imperial Conference? 7. What has India to do with the Alliance? 8. How do Australia and New Zealand feel regarding it?

Topic 4: What Japan Has Gained From the Alliance.

References: Pp. 561-63,569-70,572

Questions: 1. What did the first Agreement have to say about Korea? 2. What did the second Agreement say about Korea? 3. Why is Korea not mentioned in the third Agreement? 4. Can you account for the anti-English propaganda published in Japan during the war? 5. How does the Alliance strengthen Japan's position in Manchuria? Mongolia? Siberia? 6. What is Count Soyeshima's argument regarding the Alliance? 7. How does the *Japan Chronicle* criticise his reasoning? 8. How do the Twenty-One Demands relate to the Alliance? 9. What are the conclusions of the *Chronicle* as to the value of the Alliance?

Topic 5: Shantung, and Hongkong—A Comparison.

References: Pp. 572,574,576,578

Questions: 1. When did the Japanese enter Shantung? 2. When did the British enter Hongkong? 3. What was the *real* cause of the First and Second Wars between England and China? 4. Was opium mentioned in the treaty of Nanking? 5. Why did Britain take Hongkong? 6. Did she promise to restore it? 7. Did Japan make any promise when she entered Shantung? 8. Did she take it after war with China?

Topic 6: Japanese in Argentina.

References: Pp. 586,588.

Questions: 1. What leads to the supposition that Japanese intend to emigrate to South America? 2. Is there any reason why they should not? 3. Whose business is it to decide? 4. What other places are Japanese preparing to settle in? 5. What difference is there between emigration, colonization, and Imperialism?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. A Court Decision of Interest to Business Men.

References: Pp. 608, VII, VIII.

Questions: 1. What was the relation between Y. T. Wong and the Sidney Ross Co.? 2. What was the reason for the discharge? 3. Find the general principle upon which the decision of the court was based. Does it seem to you just and reasonable?

Topic 2. Hangchow Bay.

References: P. 606.

Question: 1. It is said that a deep water harbor in Hangchow Bay would help to solve Shanghai's transportation problems. Explain. 2. Do the conclusions of this report lead you to believe that a harbor on Hangchow Bay is a possibility? 3. What is the Hangchow Bore? 4. What do you suppose to be the cause of it?

Topic 3. A Rickshaw Coolies' Strike

References: P. 598.

Questions: 1. Why did the strike take place on May 1? 2. What proposal was the cause of the strike? 3. How was the matter settled? 4. Would you say that the coolies lost the strike, or won it? 5. What has depreciated copper coinage to do with this strike? 6. What has the increased cost of living to do with it?

Topic 4. The Shanghai Benevolent Industrial Institution.

References: P. 582.

Questions: 1. Where are the buildings of this institution? 2. What is the purpose of its founders? 3. How is the institution to accomplish this? 4. Considering the purpose of the school, is it situated in the right part of Shanghai?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.
ACTING CLERK
MARSHAL,
DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

May 17, 1921, Cause No. 1239, U. S. v. Missemer; on motion for *nolle prosequi*.

(Before the Commissioner)

" 13, " " " 1357, U. S. v Haimovitch; testimony taken of Insp. Coughlan and defendant.
" 16, " " " 1233, Office Appliance Co. v. Raeburn; on motion for discontinuance.
" 18, " " " 1361, U. S. v. Ashton.

(Before Coroner and Jury)

" 17, " " " 1360, In *re* William Reid's Death; inquest

Judgments and Orders:

May 13, 1921, Cause No. 1021, Ullrych v. Asia Banking Corporation; judgment for plaintiff.
" 18, " " " 1239, U. S. v. Missemer; judgment of dismissal.
" 18, " " " 1170, Tsu Sung Tai v. Gaston Williams & Wigmore; order admitting second amended complaint.
" 19, " " " 1363, Meade v Grant; order of attachment.

(By the Commissioner)

May 13, 1921, Cause No. 1357, U. S. v Haimovitch; defendant sentenced to pay costs.
" 18, " " " 1233, Office Appliance Co. v. Raeburn: order of dismissal.
" 18, " " " 1361, U. S. v Ashton; fine of $20, and costs.

GEORGE L. SHAW, PLAINTIFF, v. GEORGE BRONSON REA & PATRICK GALLAGHER, DEFFNDANTS.

(*Cause No. 1300; filed March 3, 1921.*)

SYLLABUS.

(*By the Court*)

1. LIBEL: PARTIES; JOINDER. Where the petition alleges that "defendants ** wrote and published" an article alleged to be libelous, both may be joined in a single action.
2. ID.: ID.: In any case it is doubtful if a "motion for severance" lies in a civil cause.
3. ID.: WHAT CONSTITUTES. Printed words may be actionable *per se* even tho they would not have been if merely spoken.

Paul Myron Linebarger, Esq. for the motions.
Stirling Fessenden, Esq., *contra*.

LOBINGIER, J:

This is an action for damages for an article alleged to have been libelous and published in the Far Eastern Review, the publisher and then editor of which are joined as defendants. The latter presents what is termed a "motion for severance" asking in effect that the plaintiff be compelled to proceed against him in a seperate action.

Severance in a criminal prosecution is not uncommon but we are aware of, and have been cited to, no precedent for such a motion in a civil cause. For a misjoinder of parties a demurrer lies at common law[1] and by statute in some jurisdictions.[2] It has also been raised by a motion for nonsuit.[3]

Regardless however of the question whether said defendant has pursued the proper remedy we are unable to find any such right as the motion implies. The only authorities [4] cited in support thereof by defendant's counsel relate not to libel but to slander. Now slanderous words, unless uttered in concert, as they rarely are, constitute not joint but several torts and the authors of them cannot be joined in one action.[5] But the same authority declares that

> "Where the publication of a libel is the joint act of two or more persons they may be sued jointly or separately at the election of plaintiff."[6]

Here plaintiff alleges that the "defendants** wrote and published in the said Far Eastern Review" the article complained of. Clearly this is the averment of a joint act and plaintiff has exercised his election to sue defendants jointly.

The motion alleges that the defendant who files it will be prejudiced by the joinder; but we are unable to see how. He is entitled of course to file a separate answer setting up a distinct defense from that of his co-defendant and presenting his own line of evidence at the trial. We cannot see how his privileges would be greater if there were no other defendant.

On the other hand the relegation of plaintiff to a separate action against each defendant, even had we

1. Cyc. XXXI. 294 (5); State Treasurer v. Friott, 24 Vt. 134.
2. Id.; Wooster v. Northrup, 5 Wis. 245.
3. Livingston v. Tremper, 11 Johns. (N. Y.) 101; Tyler v. Tuluatin Academy, 4 Or. 485.
4. Glass v. Stewart, 10 S. & R. (Pa.) 222; Blake v. Smith, 19 S. I. 476, 34 Atl. 995.
5. Cyc. XXV, 434.
6. Id.

May 17, 1921, Cause No. 1360, In re William Reed's Death; verdict of accidental drowning.

Assignments for Hearing

May 24, 1921, 9:30 A. M. Cause No. 1217, Boulon v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore.

Miscellaneous Filings:

May 13, 1921, Cause No. 1356, Gande, Price Ltd. vs. Trans-Pacific Corporation; Marshal's return of summons.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 1355, The Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. vs. Barber Steamship Co.; Marshal's return of summons.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 1358, In re application of Max Shoop for admission to the bar; petition.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 1306, In re Grace R. Hayes' Estate; deposition.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1284, U. S. vs. James L. Jobe; Marshal's return of commitment.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1309, U. S. vs. Georg; Donack; Marshal's return of commitment.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1328, U. S. vs. Horace M. Wood; Marshal's return of commitment.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1299, U. S. vs. Arthur Pitts; Marshal's return of commitment.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1244, U. S. vs. Henry B. Furbush; Marshal's return of commitment.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1233, The Office Appliance Co. vs. Grace Raeburn; motion for discontinuance.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 1230, U. S. vs. Geo. W. Missemer; motion for discontinuance.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1361, U. S. vs. R. E. Ashton; complaint.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1300, Shaw vs. Rea; Gallagher; stipulation for filing answer by June 4.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1217, Boulon vs. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; stipulation for hearing.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1170, Tsu Sung Tai Hong vs. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; second amended petition.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1237, In re T. R. Jernigan's Estate; supplemental inventory.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1217, Subpoena duces tecum issued to W. H. Swift, Jr.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1363, S. J. Meade v. Bobert Grant; petition, affidavit for attachment, bond, submission to jurisdiction; summons issued.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1230, U. S. v. Missemea; receipt.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1346, Paul Martin v. Ransom, Staeet & Massey; petition, summons issued.

the discretion to require it, might prejudice the former. For

> "if separate suits be brought against each, plaintiff can have but one satisfaction."[7]

In other words a separate suit against one defendant might prevent any effective action against the other.

Finally in this jurisdiction

> "All persons in or against whom any right to relief is alleged to exist, whether jointly, severally or in the alternative, may, except as otherwise provided herein, join as plaintiffs or be joined as defendants, in one action where, if separate actions were brought, any question of law or fact would arise which might conveniently be determined in a single proceeding."[8]

Separate actions and trials of questions arising out of a single publication mean inconvenience and loss of time which the Court can ill afford in the present crowded condition of its docket and there being no authority for such an order as the motion contemplates the latter is overruled.

II

ON MOTION TO REQUIRE PETITION TO BE MADE MORE DEFINITE AND CERTAIN

(*Filed March 11, 1921.*)

It is claimed "That the alleged defamatory words are not actionable *per se*;" but the rule is that

> "words written or printed may be libelous and actionable *per se* that is, actionable without any allegations of special damages, if they tend to expose plaintiff to public hatred, contempt, ridicule, aversion, or disgrace and to induce an evil opinion of him in the minds of right-thinking persons and to deprive him of their friendly intercourse and society, even though the same words if spoken would not have been actionable."[9]

Here the entire article is recited and the purpose is alleged to have been to bring plaintiff "into public disgrace and scandal", which would seem to be within the rule above cited.

Plaintiff's identity seems to be sufficiently set forth by alleging his nationality, residence and reputation and the averment of damage seems to be sufficient by alleging that plaintiff is represented as "an enemy of human progress" and of his own country.

The motion is accordingly overruled but defendant is given until March 21 to answer the petition and by agreement the cause is set for trial on Monday, April 11 at 9:30 A. M.

7. Id
8. Extraterritorial Remedial Code, Sec. 49.
9. Cyc. XXV. 250

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In Re Last Will and Testament of Sarah Mildred Groat, Deceased.

Cause No. 1353

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executrix, of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before November 14, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

Mrs. Laura E. B. Freeman,
No. 2 Route de Sayzoone,
Shanghai.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Thos. W. Simmons & Co., Inc., Plaintiff.
v.
Roy W. Gilmore, Defendant.

Cause No. 1337
Civil No. 460
ALIAS SUMMONS.
Filed April 21, 1921.
N. E. LURTON, *Acting Clerk.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the United States Marshal for China, and his Deputies—GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitles action upon the Defendant.

ROY W. GILMORE.

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath to said petition, the object and prayer of which is to subject to judgment in favor of plaintiff a certain sum amounting to $5000.00 United States currency deposited with the American Express Company at Shanghai, China in favor of defendant.

[SALE]

WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, April 21, 1921.

N. E. LURTON, *Acting Clerk.*

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

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At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week:C. F. Seeger, New York; A. G. Anderson, Seattle; Miss V. Evans; J. J. Gorman; Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Emerson; Dr. and Mrs. F. G. Frank, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fox, Seattle; J. S. Gibson; C. Thomas; J. W. Shand, Sydney; E. F. Rofe, Sydney; F. R. Wulsin, New York; Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Wood; T. F. Millard; Miss A. Logan; Mrs. H. Carson, Manila; A. H. Lunings, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Cress, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Shaw, Tacoma; C. E. Petro; C. Marmont, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. E Sherman; Mrs. J. J. Charles; Miss F. Charles; S. Geneill, Philadelphia; W. A. Clark, Los Angles; P. L. Riggins, Los Angeles; C. P. Ivins; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Blackett, London; Dr. S. Rodman; J. W. Brickley, Marseilles; C. B. Willey, Boston; J. W. de Haas, New York; F. R. Pratt, Providence; J. B. Milwina, London; M. A. Mitchell, New York; C. S. Lewis, New York; D. G. Folts, New York; R. G. Dorlan, New York; B.L. Meyer, New York; A.G. Edkins, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. V. Lowe, New York; Mr. and Mrs. B. Weitzer; Tientsin; L. S. Palen, New York; E. E. Palen, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Haughwout; M. McWill, England; C. H. Chubbuck; H. W. Chubbuck; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Mann, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wood, Canada; B. Crookshank, England; J. de Printt, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Sparding, California; Mrs. F. A. Fletcher, California; Miss B. Gachcatt California; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Rodger, Hongkong; B. Carlor, Dalny; Lt. Com. and Mrs. R. E. Schurman; W. A. Rodford, Chicago; H. L. Small; A. Spitzel, Manila; G. L. Brennan; G. P. Mardock; L. Heymann, Hankow.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: D. Gurevich, Kobe; E. F. Johanssen, Copenhagen; Mrs. E. Chaichek, Harbin; Mr and Mrs. G. Dard be Gannes, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. G. J. W. Morgan, Shanghai; Mrs. P. D. Hughes, Seattle; Mrs. C. C. Tilson, Seattle; George Stroble, Seattle; Wong Kong, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. E.B. Temple, Kobe; Robert Smith,London; Louis D. Palan, New York; Mrs. G.S. Dyer, Kobe; J. Gossorio, Vancouver; H.L. Morton, New York; R. H. L. Couklin, Seattle; Gulick, Shanghai; R. Minutti, Tientsin; A. Krisel, New York; W. G. Laler, Shanghai; Major Tosatto, Shanghai. P. J. Score, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Johnes, Dairen; Mrs. C. W. Hiles, Manila; Mrs. G. Hadenfeldt, Hongkong; Mrs. H. L. Pasco, Manila; N.E. Wood, Chungking; Mr. and Mrs. Graiff, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. Pichugin, San Francisco; R. G. Metzene, Honolulu; P. E. Jamson, Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Woples, Chicago; Mrs. V. M. Cheshire, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. Ledretx, Tientsin; Capt. O. W. Resselbarth, Norway; F. J. Philippot, Mukden; P. Beliatz, Tientsin; G. Shuhnazariantz, Tientsin.

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